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BRUARY 9, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 C

VOL. 61. NO. 23 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY FEB 11 1946 REFERENCE

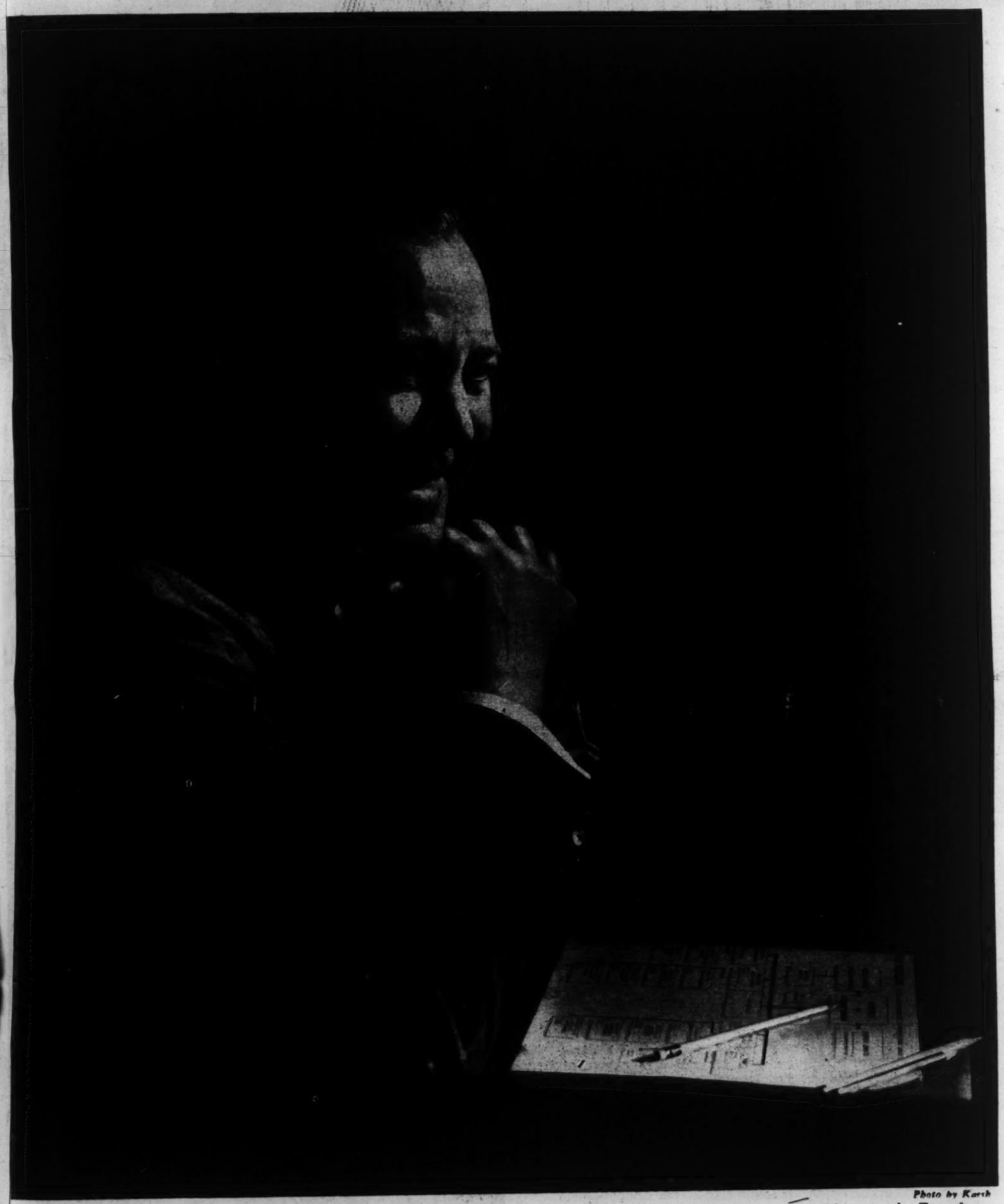

Photo by Karsh

U.N.O.'s genial new Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, is no stranger to Canada. As Norway's Foreign Minister, he visited "Little Norway," R.N.A.F. training centre in Ontario, in April 1943. He also represented his country at the San Francisco Conference, where the United Nations' Charter was drafted.

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THE FRONT PAGE

A Red Herring

LET nobody be misled by the extreme interest in disarmament which is leading certain United States senators to demand a Disarmament Conference as a substitute for the operations of the United Nations Organization. They are not really anxious for disarmament though they realize that it is at the moment a popular objective to appear to be pursuing, now that the Army Command is pressing for two million men and there is a lively possibility that a compulsory draft scheme may be necessary if that number is to be enlisted. What they really want is to divert popular support of the United Nations Organization and make it impossible for the United States to fulfil its commitments to that body.

There will be similar diversion attempts in every democratic country which has not an overwhelming majority in favor of a permanent international society for preservation of peace, as against spasmodic conferences and agreements which will bind nobody to anything in particular and consequently leave every nation free to follow its own unfettered will. The United States has already had one such diversion in the shape of the campaign for an immediate World Government, but that was a campaign by theorists and not by politicians and had little chance of enlisting wide public support. The new campaign is far more dangerous because it looks like a plausible way of attaining what the average peaceable American greatly desires.

It's entirely conceivable that a Disarmament Conference might succeed in effecting a considerable measure of disarmament—but only at the cost of diminishing the strength of the nations genuinely opposed to aggression. If the United States were to disarm to the extent of fifty per cent any possible enemy country would be delighted to do the same, for its relative strength would be unimpaired and probably improve, because aggression can be concentrated while defence must be distributed. Moreover in an autocratically-governed country it is possible to improvise an enlarged army very rapidly while in a democracy that process is slow and difficult.

With the world in its present unsettled state, this is no time for nations genuinely desirous of peace to diminish the forces with which they will be able, if they act together, to impose the alternative of either peace or the certainty of defeat on any nation which seeks to attain its ends by starting a war.

Teaching History

DISCUSSION of the educational machinery employed in Canada, and of its defects and the ways to remedy them, goes on, fortunately, with great vigor and unbroken persistence. It is a problem of very wide scope, ranging as it does from the kindergarten to the postgraduate school, with an extension into what is called adult education; and everybody concerned with it thinks that his own particular branch of it is the most important — which is entirely proper, especially as the relative importances are actually quite incommensurable.

The Canada and Newfoundland Educational Association, which has started a very promising quarterly entitled *Canadian Education* and published in Toronto, has included in the first issue of that periodical the report of the Committee on Canadian History Textbooks, which includes a "recommended program" for history study. It is distressing to read that in the English-language schools "No text mentions the rights of the French language under the constitution, and the school question is hardly touched upon in any of them"—two circumstances which go far to explain many current misunderstandings. On the other side French textbooks "give little space to the Hudson's

(Continued on Page Three)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Great Britain's Austerity Diet Not Fully Understood Here

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU are only too right in saying that few Canadians realize the harsh facts about the English diet of to-day. To say the British are well-fed and healthy is rubbish. For at least two years I have noted an increasing weariness, a shorter temper, and a tendency to miss the point of things said to them among my English friends and correspondents, and postwar reaction has made this much more pronounced.

Even if their diet is sufficient, they need a *change* of diet; the same old dulness for years on end has a bad effect on body and mind alike. But their diet is *not* sufficient in fats, proteins, and organic phosphorus, with the result that their nerves are not at the top of their form. This is not the effect of horrible experiences but of mere diet. The human nerves, I believe, have a coating of fat, and if this is lost in part, the results are unpleasant and take years to repair.

When I think of the steadily dropping production of Canadian hogs I am ashamed of my country. Are we doing every mortal thing possible to help? I cannot think so. Those journalists who talk about the present bouncing good health of the British would have to revise their judgments if an epidemic struck Britain and the real state of the British powers of resistance became obvious.

West Vancouver, B.C. DAVID BROCK

Filing An Objection

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

OUT here in the East End of Toronto, as in most parts of Canada I suppose, a postwar woman is still, thank Heaven, a woman and not a "Lady in the Dark." It is therefore unfortunate that your contributor, Mary Lowrey Ross, in her recent article "The Postwar Woman is Still, It Seems, a Lady in the Dark"—a semi-review of Mrs. Jamieson's booklet "Women Dry those Tears" — largely ignores the 31 pages dealing with ordinary women and centres her *froth* on the one paragraph about the genteel woman.

The latter is fortunately a much rarer specimen than Mrs. Ross seems to think or would have us believe. Nor does she think it worth mentioning that Mrs. Jamieson was a Juvenile Court Judge for eleven years, member of the B.C. Legislature from 1939-1945, and that she had great success in organizing cooperative houses for working girls in Vancouver. Presumably she too knows something about women, and not only the Hollywood variety.

Toronto, Ont. GWENYTH GRUBE

Prodding Mr. Deachman

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with approval the editorial protest appearing in SATURDAY NIGHT with reference to the $2,000 increase voted to themselves by the members of parliament. The Prime Minister's arguments in justification are unconvincing.

The main point in support—upheld by Mr. Deachman—seems to be that the increase will make for a higher type of parliament which will "bring to its task a measure of ability and intelligence which will do honor to the Nation." This is surely a poor reflection on present and past parliaments and on the intelligence of the Nation which for so long has been putting up with an inferior article.

If the point is a sound one, which of course is debatable, it will not remedy the situation to pay the increase to the present members who are thus judged inferior but who no doubt are doing their best. It would seem better, therefore, that the present parliament be immediately dissolved and another election held so that we may get the services of this higher type at once. It may be, of course, that even the $2,000 boost will not be sufficient to get the "highest type available" in which event the operation will have to be repeated until it does. This of course will cost a lot of money but then, who cares? The money can come out of the pockets of the defenseless taxpayers, a large percentage of whom haven't had, and cannot get, an increase in salaries or wages but who also have to suffer the higher cost of living, estimated at 25% by Mr. Deachman.

I notice further the claim that the extra $2,000—free from Income Tax —simply reimburses the members for their out-of-pocket expenses while they are absent from their places of business. Wouldn't it be a strange coincidence if these out-of-pocket expenses all came to an equal amount per member? An ordinary mind cannot accept such a probability hence it would appear that if $2,000 fully covers the out-of-pocket expenses of the members from farther points the centrally located ones will reap a handsome profit.

Winnipeg, Man. JOHN MACGREGOR

The St. Nick Fabrication

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE invitation extended in your issue of December 22 under heading "From the Editor's Chair," is accepted. Now that Santa Claus has completed his 1945 visit, I do not believe the jolly old fellow will take exception to my discussing and supporting his future.

Discounting heavily the often mistaken conclusions of mature minds, the odds are in favor of Santa's continued existence. Primarily, the "Land of Make Believe" has been leased to children as part of their education, but I know most adults journey there for brief visits also. Those without normal imagination resort to various stimulants to bridge the gap. Digressing from the routine of reality is common and at times highly desirable. It is my contention that men who never reach this land of "Dreams" will be the Scrooges of future Christmases. With the sounding of this timely warning, they may yet reform.

The "lie" of Santa is protected and may be defined as a "white lie." I maintain there are occasions in a lifetime when utilization of this type of lie is justified. A clue to the meaning of this untruth is revealed in its name. A lie is an underminer, while the other is a builder of character. The former is perpetrated in secret, the latter openly, licensed to repetition.

Santa Claus has never been known to do any harm, myth or not, that is the real reason we will see him every Christmas in the future.

LAC W. H. MILLER

Edmonton, Alberta

Citizens And Friends

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM an elderly barrister who has lived for thirty-four years in one of the smaller towns of B.C. with a population of perhaps 400. In 1942 that population was increased by 1,200 Japanese Canadians — virtually prisoners of war as far as rights, freedom and citizenship went.

In our ignorance we received them with fear, suspicion and dislike; the prejudice born of ignorance, plus selfishness, plus stupidity. Then we got to know them. They had charm, inborn kindness and impeccable courtesy.

Now they have been forcibly driven out of our little town where we learned to value them as friends of 22 carat quality. They write to us from Toronto, from Montreal; letters full of affectionate gratitude and remembrance. Something very fine and worth while has been taken out of our lives.

God speed your fight for justice.

Kaslo, B.C. A. P. ALLSEBROOK

A Vital Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN the international courts, Canada is defending the rights of minority groups; how then can she justify her action by preventing Canadian citizens from living within the boundaries of any of her cities as long as they have not interfered with her defence nor sabotaged her war effort. Canadian born girls of Japanese origin are today forced to get police permits in the City of Lethbridge, "in order that they might be kept track of." These girls are law-abiding citizens who in no way have been disloyal to Canada.

We ask of you fellow Canadians, is this fair or democratic?

Southern Alberta Youth Council (for Canadians of Japanese origin).

M. TAKADA, Secretary

Lethbridge, Alberta

Six Answers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MRS. C. D. Armstrong of Truro, N.S. asks "Why do we need a new flag?"

1. Mrs. Armstrong has a name in order to distinguish her from other people, and a nation has a flag to distinguish it from other nations.

2. Mrs. Armstrong's question indicates her belief that Canada now has a flag. But Canada never has had a national flag. The Union Jack is not the flag of Canada nor of the Empire nor of the Commonwealth but it is the flag of the United Kingdom only and when it is flown officially outside that country asserts the possession or ownership of that country. Canada is not owned by the U.K. and should not fly a flag that indicates that she is.

3. Canada, at present, has no means of showing her identity at international gatherings or conventions. That identity would be shown by a flag.

4. Canada is a sovereign State in the same way that other States are sovereign and she should have a means of showing her identity. The way to do that is by a flag.

5. A national flag is a means of showing national self-respect. It is a rallying point in time of stress.

6. All other States, except Australia and New Zealand, have national flags. Canada is the only one that has not one.

Ottawa, Ont. T. S. EWART

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL.....Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER.....815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK.....Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 61, No. 23 Whole No. 2760

Great Britain's New Schools Are Most Progressive

For many years now Britain has been striving to give her children better and better education. War, instead of retarding this improvement, seems to have stimulated it. In spite of bombing and the necessity for evacuating large numbers of children—in some cases whole schools—British children continued to be taught for about 27 hours a week. They were given mid-day meals in school and extra milk to drink. But Britain went still further. In the midst of war, she put through a new Education Act, which planned many improvements in her educational system. This Act raises the school-leaving age to fifteen, and later to sixteen, with a system of part-time education up to the age of eighteen. There will still be one universal junior education for all children up to the age of twelve; the system then providing "grammar school" for children likely to enter a profession; "technical school" for those whose abilities lie in the direction of applied science or art, and for those children who fall into neither of these categories, there will be a "modern school." All school buildings will in time be brought up to the standard of the best existing ones. A good example is this Junior School in a small British market town, which was completed and opened in 1939. The buildings are each of one storey only with plenty of window space, and they are grouped around open courts, so that each classroom has a southerly aspect. In this way they catch the maximum of sun—in Britain it is very rarely too hot for this to be desirable. At this particular school, children leave by the spacious subway which has been built under the busy road in front of the school.

In fine weather classes move outside on to the veranda by merely stepping through the classroom windows which open outward at floor level. Below: Six-year-olds from the infants' school painting out of doors.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

Bay Company, the English explorers, the Loyalists, the economic development of the country, and the history of the provinces other than Quebec."

The teaching of history differs entirely from the teaching of mathematics and chemistry, in that it is bound to result in the establishment of certain emotional attitudes. It is useless to expect that these emotional attitudes can be the same for all Canadians; the approach of French-Canadians to many elements in the history of Canada is bound to be different from that of those whose tongue is English, and even these latter will differ among themselves according to racial origin, cultural background and economic status. But it is essential that in the teaching of history there should be an effort to acquaint Canadians of every kind with the nature of the emotional attitudes of their fellow-citizens and the circumstances out of which they arise. We should like to see the older students in English-language schools, and particularly in the universities, made acquainted with better writings of French-Canadians on Canadian history, not with a view to developing the same emotional attitudes, which is impossible and undesirable, but with a view to understanding and sympathising with the attitudes of French Canada.

The idea of a single textbook on Canadian history for all the Canadian provinces was probably never seriously entertained by anybody, and could not be worked out at any stage of school instruction. But it would certainly do no harm if senior textbooks in English included translations of certain selected chapters from the works of the best French writers on Canadian history. It is not at all desirable that young Canadians should grow up in ignorance of the fact that bitter conflicts have raged between different sorts of Canadians at various times, and that the right has seldom been all on one side and the wrong on the other.

The people of the United States have given us a good example of what can be done in the cultivation of a spirit of national unity in spite of the divisions created by their Civil War. Our own dissensions have been less violent than that and should be the easier to understand and explain to the present generation, but the difference of language does of course create a special difficulty. It can be overcome by a little effort and a large amount of goodwill.

PRIDE ON THE REBOUND

ARE you not proud, they said, of this our war,
This total effort of our will to win?
Proud of six years' full belly and safe skin
And watching others play, while I kept score?
Proud, on this comfortable continent,
Of well-fed blood, considerately shed
In measured pints, upon a peaceful bed?
Of part-time jobs? Of loans at three per cent?
Proud of the taxes promptly paid? Or proud
Of eating Tuesday dinners with no roasts?
Of cuffless trouser-legs? Lord God of hosts,
Lord God of martyrs, should we not be proud!

L. A. MacKAY

Global Party Politics

WHEN M. de Gaulle resigned recently, one of the first reactions of political observers in London was that the general's resignation might change the entire complexion of the United Nations Organization. Obviously, if the de Gaulle administration had been succeeded by a Communist-led government, such a government would have taken a different attitude toward the problems, for instance, of Indonesia, Greece, and Iran. Similarly, if a Conservative government had been in office in Britain some weeks ago it might not have accepted the American loan on the terms on which the Labor government accepted it. The examples could be multiplied. But there is one example that is apart from all others, the case of Russia.

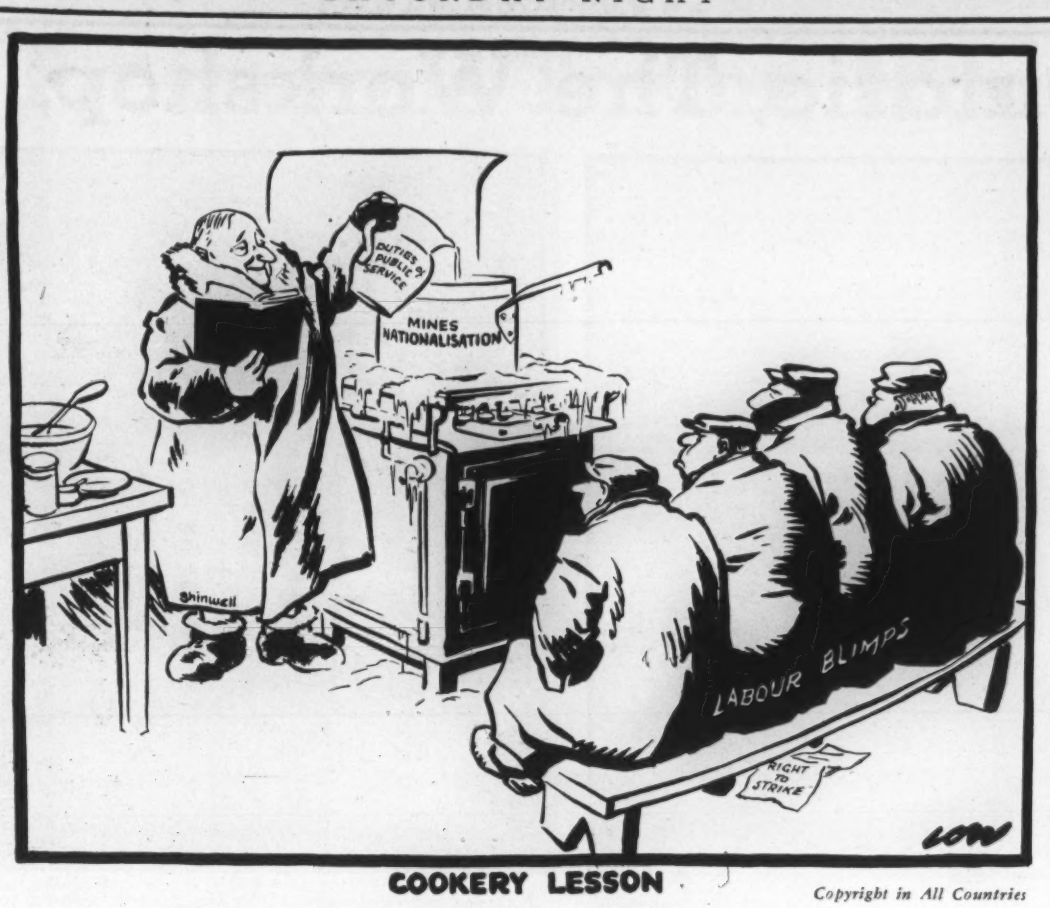
The case of Russia, in this respect, has given rise to a considerable outpouring of printers' ink in the last weeks. There have been writers who say that Russia is imperialistic (whatever this may mean; few people give the word any meaning at all). Others say Russia is world-revolutionary. And there is little agreement as to whether or not the imperialistic and the world-revolutionary policies are applied simultaneously, whether or not they are merely overlapping, and whether or not they are used in sharp separation, one at a time in different areas and at different periods. It is quite true that Russia's foreign policy often exasperates even her best friends and well-wishers, but to hold that everything Russia does is wrong is as childish as to hold that she can do no wrong.

It seems to us that two things are confused here. For one thing, Russia is thoroughly and evidently irrevocably Communistic. Secondly, Russia has not yet reached the state that is the professed aim of Communists, namely, a stateless society; she still is a State. As a State she must have and conduct a foreign policy. But there are many people who apparently expect a Communistic State not to have a foreign policy at all and who, if they see that Russia has one, call her imperialistic from sheer disappointment that she does not conform to their nebulous pattern.

Counting these people out there remain those who agree with Russia's foreign policy, and those who disagree. It is not our intention to take sides here.

Britain's foreign policy, for instance, is largely determined by her relations with France and by the political situation in France itself. In France, there are pro-British and anti-British political parties. If and when France's government is pro-British few people will say that Britain dominates France. But many people are quick to say that Russia dominates Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia. As Poland and Yugoslavia have Communist-led governments let us speak of Czechoslovakia only. Benes is not a Communist. Might not Benes be quite sincere in his belief that if Russia had "dominated" Czechoslovakia in 1938 there would have been no Munich? Might not others who are neither Communists nor Russians be quite sincere in their belief that if Russia had "dominated" Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland in 1939, thousands of Canadians would not be buried in foreign soil now?

We believe it is profitable to ponder these questions rather than jump at rash conclusions which, in the long run, might hurt the jumpers more than the Russians. There are many real global problems extant which must be solved between Russia and the other great powers, and which will inescapably be solved the hard way unless all concerned, including Russia, mend their ways. We cannot and must not allow disgruntled party politicians of whatever shade to add to the difficulties by injecting petty party and European national hatreds into the still delicate machinery of world peace.



COOKERY LESSON

Copyright in All Countries

THE PASSING SHOW

By S. P. TYLER

A TORONTO newspaper reporting the Dominion-Provincial Conference: "A spirit of give and take was evident in the proceedings." In less genteel circles this is usually known as sharing the swag.

•

The Hon. J. J. McCann states that the new T1 general income tax form for those with over $3,000 a year is greatly improved. We can only express the hope that the demand for this form among our readers will be greater than ever.

•

A Hiroshima dispatch reports that a hen which stopped laying after the atomic bomb was dropped, has laid again. No doubt the poor thing spent the interval in trying to think out what sort of bird laid that last one.

•

From Mr. Justice Ivan C. Rand's Ford dispute arbitration decision, according to the Montreal *Star*: "I have every hope that this may prove to be the beginning of furCMFWYPSHRD co-operation . . ." We heartily glxxBZMWWZZY in every way.

•

A New York dress designer is responsible for the creation of a lady's evening gown consisting of "a sensational ankle length ballet skirt and a wraparound surprise top." The surprise, of course, is the novel idea of the top having a wraparound.

•

In an attempt to dispose of the evidence of theft, a Windsor prisoner swallowed a wad of bank notes. Prompt measures were doubtless taken to counteract inflationary tendencies.

•

A medical journal discloses that people normally blink about twenty-five times a minute, but only about three times when the subject matter interests them. One, two, three . . . . . twenty-five!

•

It has been announced that war-secret weather forecasting devices at a Montreal airport will soon be available for public use. It will be hard to improve upon the present system which keeps the real weather a dead secret until it actually turns up.

•

An American commentator, referring to the Russian attitude at the U. N. O. conference, writes, "Russia not only wants to conduct the orchestra, but she also writes the music to be played." Specially scored for second fiddles?

•

It is reported that some $42 million were expended in bets on Canadian race tracks during 1945. The present famine in men's haberdashery stores may also be an indication of the fantastic number of lost shirts expended on promising outsiders.

•

A press wire from Miami reports the case of a man who, unable to find living accommodation, bought a second-hand hearse to sleep in. This should see him through to the end of his days.

•

The latest in men's neckwear is the "Kiss Me Necktie," made of luminous material which "by day is a lovely tie, and by night a call of love." Our niece Ettie who has seen it in action, declares that it changes the worst kind of wolf into an insignificant glow worm.

•

In the account of recent radar experiments it was stated that the chance of communicating with the moon or Mars by ordinary broadcasting was very remote. This news will come as a great relief to those interested in promoting an interplanetary good neighbor policy.

•

The warden of Vermont State Prison, in a speech to the inmates, assured them of enough meat to last out all packing strikes, a surplus butter supply, and no housing shortage to worry about. In view of the present crime wave, we are wondering if the warden has exposed himself to a charge of aiding and abetting.

WRONG TOOLS

A MAN of Science, wrapped about
In a self-righteous cloak,
His finest balances took out
Wherewith to weigh a joke.
And when the joke eluded him
He ardently insisted,
(His countenance exceeding grim)
That no such thing existed.

Another, of the self-same kith,
What time his watch went sick,
Attempted to repair it with
A shovel and a pick,
And failing, said conclusively,
"No man the thing can mend,"
And threw the timepiece in the sea,
Self-righteous to the end.

When a psychiatrist begins to analyze the soul
I wonder if the tools at hand will bring him to his goal?

—J. E. M.

Pretty Sensitive

SOMEBODY has been broadcasting over a Canadian radio network the opinion, expressed with a good deal of freedom and picturesqueness, that the current supply of Canadian writers (of fiction apparently) is pretty poor; and has managed to stir up a tremendous amount of excitement by doing so. The Montreal *Star* devotes a full editorial column to him, ending with the suggestion that he should not be allowed on the air.

Canadians are a sensitive people, but we hope that they are not so sensitive that they cannot stand the expression of a hostile opinion concerning their literary output. There are always people who maintain that the writers of the current time are no good, and they are occasionally right, though not often. Even when they are wrong they do good, because they always provoke other people to come forth and say that the writers of the current time are excellent, which cheers up the writers and makes everybody happy. We hope that the fact that Canadian broadcasting is to some extent under a government-appointed commission does not mean that nobody is ever to be critical of Canadian art or literature over it.

THE LOVELY NEVER-NEVER DAYS

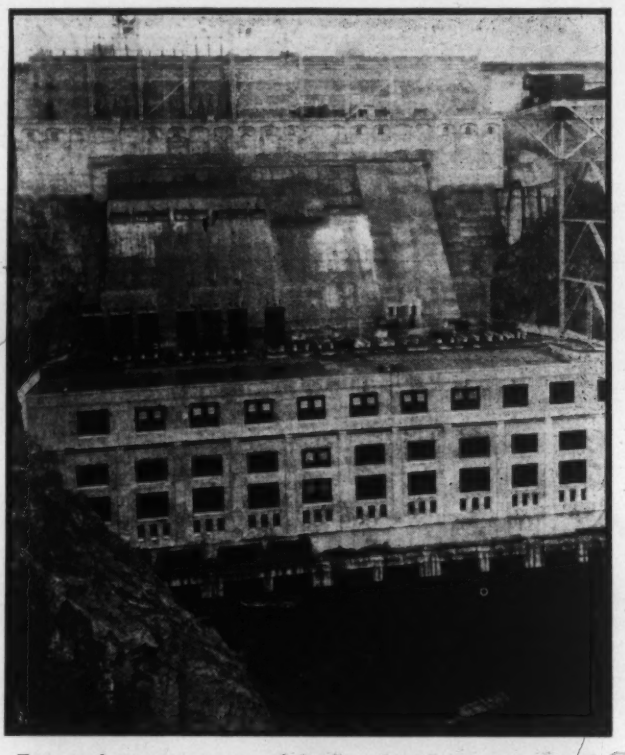
(On Hearing "The Good Tempered Ladies," by Scarlatti)

AH yes, I know that garden well, Scarlatti,
And those good-tempered ladies whose light feet
Glide, velvet slippered, on the flags; whose dresses
The color of rubies, limes, of ripened wheat,
Are traced with trailing vines in threaded gold.
For I, like you, have idled pleasant hours
In their sweet company, netted them butterflies,
Hung linnets' cages in the trees, pressed flowers
Between the quarto pages of old volumes
Brought from a musky room; and still I hear
The soft entreaty that makes new delight
Of fetching and of carrying, and clear
Upon my inward vision are their graces,
Wanton yet lovely; the coiled sleek hair
Combed under pearls, the tapering fingers
Ringless and beautiful. This much we share,
Scarlatti, but to you it has been given
To make immortal the long, hazel glance,
The round Italian throat, the scent of basil
Crushed on the fingers; all extravagance
Of clustered grape, of sun, of cypress alleys,
Of sweetmeats in a painted porcelain box,
And love that is a pretty verse protested,
With token of bud-rose and ribboned locks.
Enchanted thus, I listen full believing
There was an age so rich and without care
As that, my friend. Enchanted thus, who reasons,
Who doubts the timeless days that never were?

LENORE A. PRATT

Northern Ontario, The Workshop, An Area Of

Usually flat-bottomed scows towed behind wood-burning river boats are the accepted means of freighting equipment and supplies via Northern lakes and rivers, but use of this invasion craft represents a most effective adaptation of wartime equipment.



Tremendous resources of hydro-electric power for the North's expanding industries are tapped by Ontario-Hydo's gigantic powerplant at the Abitibi Canyon.

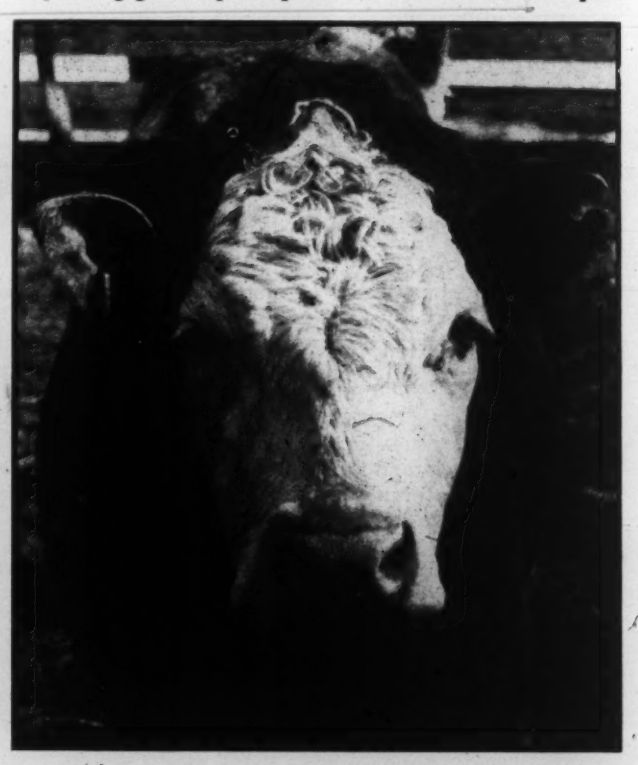
By O. T. G. Williamson

NORTHERN Ontario, a land of sylvan beauty where rocky hills, clad with silvery birch and the primeval grandeur of centuries-old pine, are mirrored in blue lakes. A land of fighting fish and bear and deer and moose. Nature has been kind but to know only its natural beauty is to know little about the North Country.

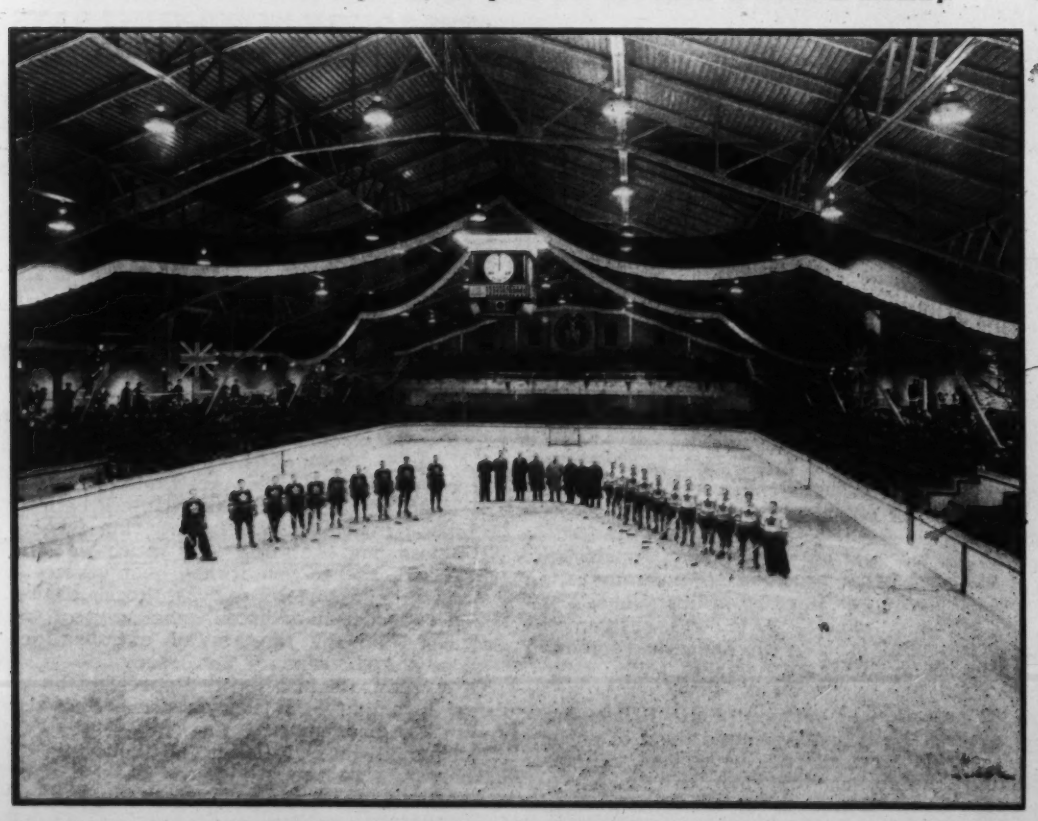
It is in the hope of broadening the picture and bringing it to proper focus that these views are shown. Northern Ontario presents a paradox. It is historically older than the south and yet, in a very real sense, it was discovered only sixty years ago. Until the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was terra incognita. Yet for hundreds of years it had been known in London and in Paris. Champlain, Brule, Nicolet and all the early voyageurs passed it to the south; but Prince Rupert, James II and the Duke of Marlborough knew it for its wealth of furs. Captain James, Sir John Franklin and Henry Hudson sailed its northern seas when Lake Ontario knew only Iroquois canoes. It was a hard land and men died many deaths to learn its secrets.

Then came the pioneers, the Sons of Martha, to carve the first precarious footholds in the wilderness. The streams, which now delight the angler, were their highways. With canoe and tumpline they searched out the land. Surveyors, geologists, prospectors brought back reports of farmlands, forest wealth and mineral deposits. All these were known in vaguest outline but they were held inviolate by natural barriers. Settlers came and cleared and cultivated the fertile soil around the head of Lake Temiskaming. Over one hundred miles of rock and lakes and streams cut them off from access to the south. It was not until the Ontario Government heeded their appeal and built a railway that the modern phase of Northern development began. It was in 1902 that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway started from North Bay to unlock a treasure house for which, in the history of railway construction, no equal can be found. It was no treasure trove of placer gold to be

The Algoma Steel Corporation mill, ideally situated at Sault Ste. Marie, is making a new Pittsburgh of the North. Even before pulp and paper industries were established and mineral wealth explored, this plant was trail-blazer of Northern industry.



The Northland is ideal cattle country and growers are keen to improve their stock. Increasing herds of Herefords (above), Holsteins, etc., prove the point.



Hockey rink in McIntyre Porcupine Mines Community Centre at Schumacher — unsurpassed example of acceptance of community responsibility on part of "big business." Operating 24 hours a day, the Centre contains a figure skating rink, auditorium, "gym" and restaurant.

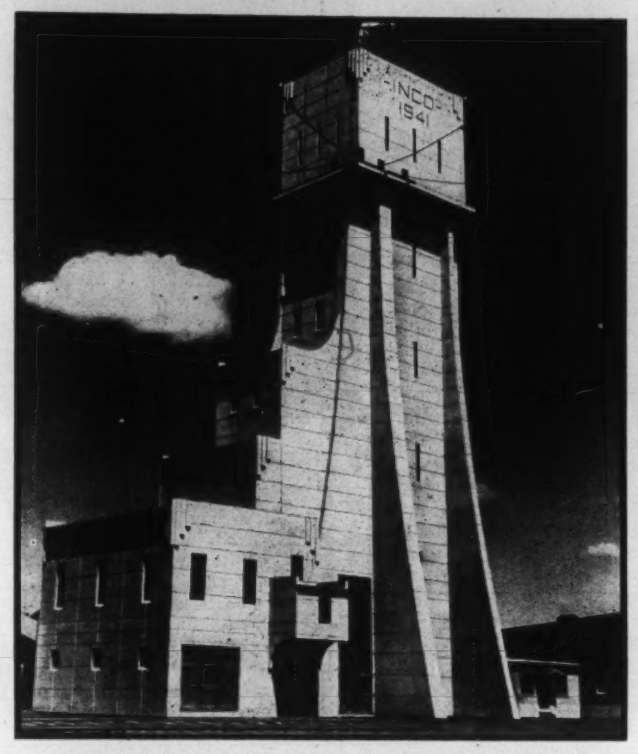
Wind-whipped pines on the shores of Lake Nipissing suggested this photographic study by Malcolm Black of North Bay. It is a vivid expression of the North Country feeling which has resulted in gardens, civic parks, community swimming pools and model towns.

Rich Farms, Prosperous Towns, Many Industries

panned by any wandering sourdough. Courage, fortitude and faith were demanded of all who disclosed its richness. Hard work and determination, in less than half a century, has built in Northern Ontario an empire of agricultural and industrial achievement for which there are few parallels. Along with this has developed a sense of civic pride which is expressed by a determination that the country's youth shall grow strong amid beautiful surroundings, the result of planned communal effort.

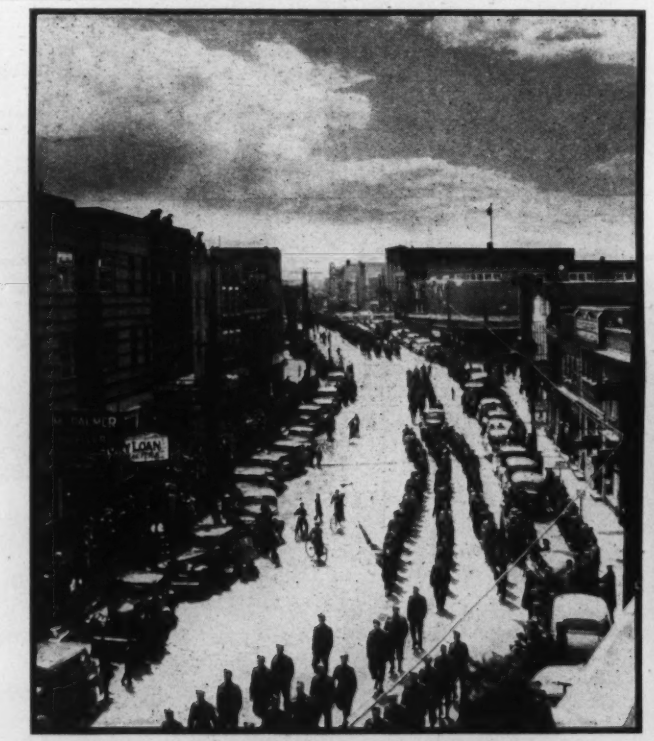
Nowhere in Canada will be found a happier relationship between employer and employed than in the towns of Northern Ontario. The great mines, the paper mills and power plants are the scenes of model townsites. These are not blighted by the cold precision of rectangular blocks of identical houses too often associated with the "company town." Natural beauty has been combined with individual taste to create communities which, with their Staff Houses and Community Centres, seem to express a unity of feeling and a common purpose. For all their modern outlook and their Canadian architecture, they have an air of Old World charm. Government Road in Kirkland Lake might wander through an ancient English town and in Kapuskasing one somehow thinks of fragile china and the Vicar calling in the afternoon. People in Northern communities are drawn together for their mutual interest and this cohesion is largely the result of the enlightened attitude adopted by "big business."

The pictures shown here are an attempt to reproduce some facets of a jewel which, discovered little more than half a century ago, will shine with increasing lustre in the years ahead. In photographing the North Country, a deliberate effort to avoid all scenes of natural beauty is bound to fail. The author is conscious of that failure but it must not be thought that inclusion of "Dancing Pines" by Malcolm Black was to show the beauty of Lake Nipissing. Rather it was intended as evidence that the extraction of gold, which is Mr. Black's profession, has not destroyed aesthetic appreciation.

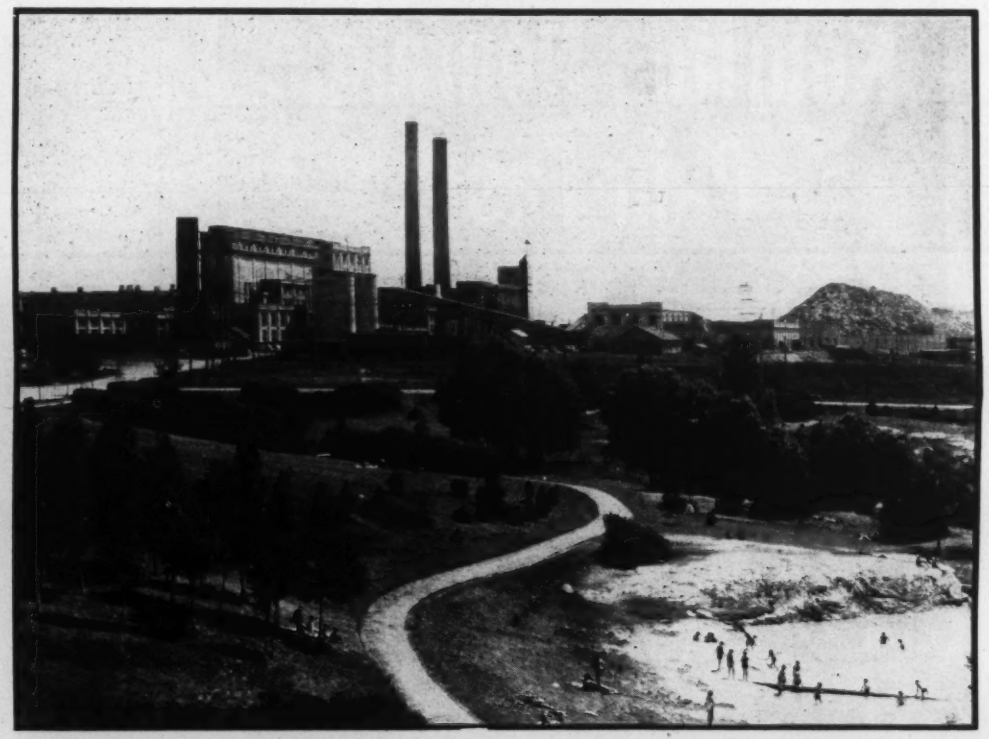


This monolithic concrete headframe at Int. Nickel's Murray Mine is proof of permanence of Canada's mining industry, producing 90 per cent of world's nickel.

Community effort is strong in the North. Bank managers drove nails and merchants mixed concrete so Kirkland Lake's children might have this swimming club. The Reeve, Mrs. Anne Shipley, has demonstrated that Northern women are progressive too.

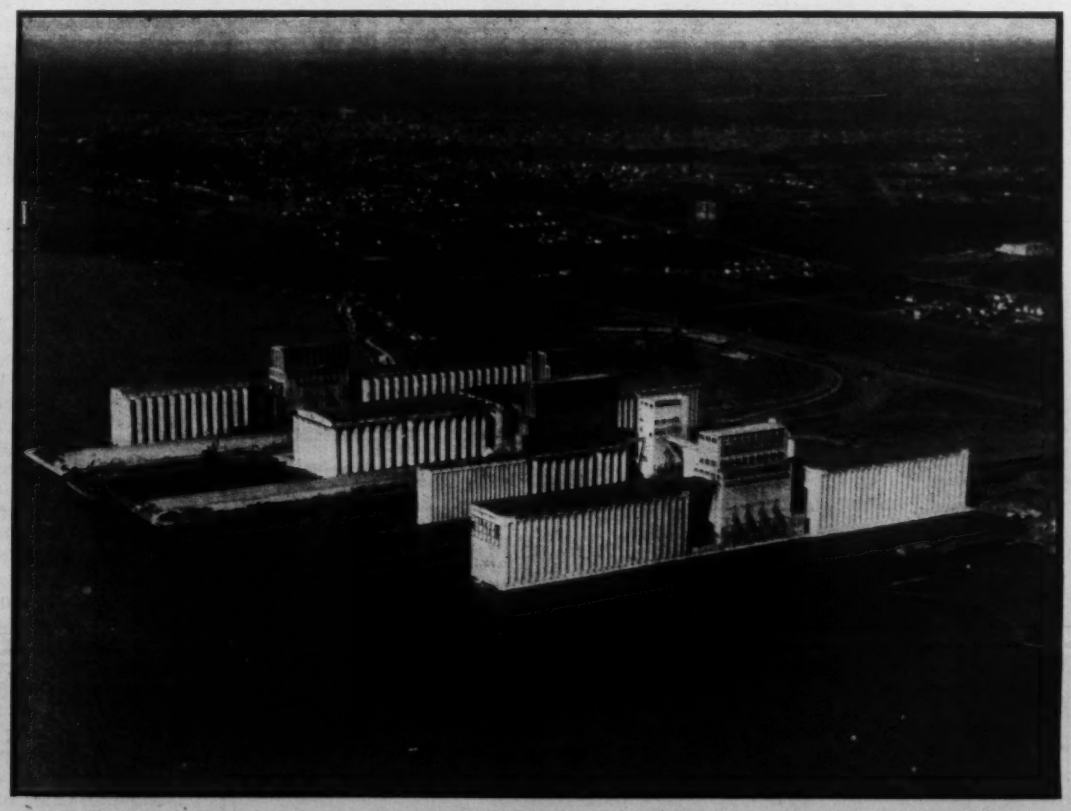


A section of Government Road, "main drag" in Kirkland Lake, has an air of substance and prosperity, but there's nothing coldly precise in its lay-out.



This mammoth mill of Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company at Kapuskasing is surrounded by a park which extends for half a mile around the pool below their dam. The Community Pool (right foreground) is the town's swimmin' hole de luxe.

This busy harbor scene at Fort William helps to explain how the Twin Cities have, in 1945, established a new record for the trans-shipment of grain. Almost 500,000,000 bushels have been shipped this season, much of it routed overseas to relieve European food shortages.



Not Greek temples for all their purity of outline, but part of the 145,000,000 bushels of grain storage facilitiese at Port Arthur. Steep Rock iron ore is also routed through this port. It is a busy transfer point for freight from Eastern Canada to the prairie provinces.

Rand Award Really Moves Labor Relations Ahead

By D. P. O'HEARN

A lot of labor trouble should be saved by the Rand formula, says Mr. O'Hearn in this discussion of the Ford settlement decision.

There should be little real opposition to the formula by either labor or management, and it should put an end to much of the "union security" unrest.

The most significant aspect to the writer is the change in attitude from the appeasement viewpoint of industrial relations settlements in the past. The author of the Rand report has shown that industrial relations can go ahead.

A FEW weeks ago writing in SATURDAY NIGHT (Dec. 29) I said that the Ford strike must be looked on as unprofitable as it had not made any substantial contribution to industrial relations. That is a statement which now is revised most cheerfully. With Mr. Justice Rand's settlement decision the Ford strike has made a very substantial contribution to industrial relations.

Mr. Justice Rand's decision is a very important document. And it is an importance which, I believe, will be increasingly appreciated as time shows the true extent of its influence. The report will have certain immediate benefits, not the least of which should be an end to a lot of potential labor trouble centering on the closed shop. But these should be minor compared to its lasting influence on labor relations generally. In the light of the new device it introduces to industrial relations machinery in its formula for settlement of the dispute, the new principle it introduces in recognizing that all workers should be responsible for union maintenance, and (probably most important of all) the new attitude it introduces to labor settlement, its influence on the character of our labor picture will undoubtedly be great and long lasting.

So far as the immediate results of the decision (aside from satisfactory settlement of the Ford situation, which isn't a small blessing) are concerned, there can be little doubt that it should have a marked influence for peace in labor. The greatest worry in the industrial relations immediate future has been the closed shop issue, and I think it can be accepted that the Rand formula effectively disposes of the agitation for the closed shop so far as the bulk of the workers are concerned. This isn't to suggest that we can now expect labor peace. But the closed shop has been the one issue all along on which labor and management patently couldn't get together. And with it out of the way, disputes descend to the level of wage and working conditions agreements, and these labor and management can be depended on to solve.

Likely Acceptance

This, of course, takes for granted that both labor and management will accept the Rand formula as satisfactory, and presumes that it will be a model which will be quickly adopted.

I don't see that there will be any difficulty here. So far as management is concerned it is safe to say there should be little or none. No entirely sane management today is denying collective bargaining rights, and that is the only true basis on which the Rand formula can be resisted. If you don't deny the propriety of unionism you can't very well deny the principle that all workers should pay for it. Significantly there has been at the time of writing little visible opposition to the Rand decision on the part of business.

Little more difficulty should be envisioned from labor. The more stable leadership should be well pleased. Extremist sections won't be satisfied and power mongers naturally will be rankled. But even power mongers depend on the ranks for support, and there can be little doubt but that the great proportion of the workers will be well satisfied with the conditions of the Rand formula. The closed shop has never been a particularly virile question in the lower ranks of labor. The one factor that has kept it live has been the inequality of one section of the workers paying for benefits for all. With this inequality removed there should be little enthusiasm, even in the most radical union, for further "security" Union members have their own opinions on power for the "bosses".

Labor Reaction

First labor reaction to the Rand report has had its elements of opposition. This is not cause for great concern. Labor leadership is naturally "opposed". It has had to be by nature in its long fight for labor aims. And it is always very slow to make up its mind to new turns of events (recall the opposition in the early days of the baby bonus). When it has had time to digest the Rand proposals it should be well satisfied.

One development that the labor leadership won't be slow to grasp is that the Rand formula in the long run will immeasurably strengthen its position, and not only financially. It should quickly increase union membership. Working under the Rand device all workers will be paying into union funds, and once they are paying into the union, being human it is naturally to be expected that they will join.

Again, the device will contribute a great deal to union stability. I think that we can take for granted that the great proportion of our labor leadership sincerely desires peaceful progress in industrial relations. With their financial position secured, and with a large proportion of the membership behind them, there is assurance of such progress. Particularly, the necessity for continuous pressure and "showmanship" to sell prospective members will be lessened.

One early objection to the Rand formula on the part of labor is the strike vote provision giving all workers a vote and requiring a simple majority of all coming under the contract. Aside from the standpoint that there is only a very shaky leg to stand on here, the objection is one that with time should dissolve. There is no reason why under the Rand conditions a good union shouldn't attract all but a small minority of the workers. And if it doesn't have them the implication is that perhaps it would be better if its strike vote were defeated.

In terms of its effect on industrial relations generally, to the writer the most impressive aspect of the Rand decision is its new attitude to labor problems. The keynote of the decision, and its point of great contrast with labor findings in the past, is that it approaches the problem of labor-management relations from the viewpoint of *solution* rather than *appeasement*. This is something new. The saddest point in our record of industrial disputes has been the incapacity of conciliation boards, arbitrators and commissions to do anything towards solving the basic dif-

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Members of the tribunal presiding at the Nuremberg trial for major war criminals include Francis Biddle, left, representing the U.S.A., Lord Justice Lawrence, Britain, centre, and Major General Nikichenko, U.S.S.R.

ferences between labor and management. The approach has always been to get the two parties together and send them on their way with patch-up jobs such as maintenance-of-membership, limited union shop and other agreements.

Mr. Justice Rand discarded this approach. He ignored the various sacred cows of labor and management which had traditionally tied perspective. As a result he has shown that labor problems are not unsolvable, as so many were beginning to think. The precedent of his decision should augur great benefits in a happier industrial future. And the author deserves great respect. He has severely pointed up the deficiencies of the past. If it is apparent, the many third parties involved in labor settlements before he came along had been of more penetrating disposition the solution to many labor problems might have been found long ago.

A point of slight concern is the public reception of the Rand formula and the popular habit of classing it as "revolutionary". In the interests of future labor thought I think it would be preferable to have it registered that rather than being revolutionary the Rand formula is really only an entirely logical solution to the closed shop. In the piece of writing mentioned earlier it was noted that steps along the line Mr. Rand has evolved were a natural approach to such an answer.

(At the time, however, being swayed by our dismal labor history I despaired of anything of this nature arising from the Ford settlement, or from any dispute. As is now evident I wasn't calculating on Mr. Justice Rand, and his qualities of mental courage and stamina.)

Not A Cure-all

The Rand formula is not a cure-all. It doesn't answer all labor problems, and in itself it undoubtedly has weaknesses. An obvious one is that its proposals for penalties will probably be as ineffective as all penalties in industrial relations have been up till now. Mr. Justice Rand goes a little further in providing for enforcement, but a wealth of difficulties can be foreseen until more adequate enforcement machinery is available. But this, of course, is a job for government, and evolution. It isn't really a weakness in the report but in our industrial relations machinery.

And, enforceable or not, the penalty provisions will be of much value, particularly those against violations by the workers and the union. They apparently are acceptable to the union at Ford at least and as a precedent are a valuable step ahead. The fact of their recognition alone adds to the stature of labor responsibility.

There has been some criticism of the decision in the press on the grounds that its formula is designed for a mass industry basis. There is undoubtedly some ground of difficulty here. But when considering the Rand formula for its general applicability it must be kept in mind that so far it is only a broad proposal. It is primarily a solution designed for one particular problem, the situation at Ford, and its technical details have only been defined for this problem.

In his discussion of his proposal in terms of general application, Mr. Justice Rand is not quite clear as to whether he thought it applicable to small craft unions. These unions are of course, a different case than their mass production brethren. They have not, however, been a source of much disturbance on the question of union security. A large number of them have union shops now. Whether it is preferable to grant that they should operate on a closed shop basis is too lengthy a question to discuss here. But so far as technicalities are concerned there seems no reason why the Rand formula couldn't be tailored to fit them, as well as small unions which are not on a craft basis. Essentially it means finding some way to apply the principle that all workers should pay and the main problem would be in finding what proportion of union expenses would be legitimate costs.

As a final thought, one interesting aspect should not be ignored in passing judgment on the Rand formula.

In labor circles, despite what criticism there has been of the Ford award, there has been no hesitation in any quarter to look on it as a labor "victory". And of course this in a sense is right, for it is a "victory" inasmuch as it advances labor's aims for more authority and responsibility.

But in the same sense, though it has not been proclaimed as much, it should be remembered that it is also a management "victory". For the formula recognizes management's claims, and quite definitely advances its position on the closed shop.

Both sides advance, which means unequivocally that industrial relations advance. Just how rare a thing this is is well known to the reader. It is a good measure on the job of work that Mr. Justice Rand has done.

• •

BUMPING THE PHILOSOPHERS

TWO eminent and pious philosophers who lived some time ago said that a man who has any wealth must have "appropriated to himself things which are given as a common possession of all." . . . "They who possess superfluities possess the goods of others." . . . We are sorry, but no "authority" can make sense of nonsense; and it is impossible to attach any definite or concrete meaning to these glib phrases. . . The state of mind such nonsense indicates is that of men who have no comprehension of the facts and process of production; they can imagine only a division of a limited or fixed pre-existent quantity of goods. . . It is, in fact, the economic thinking of a child or a savage. — Imp in N.Y. *Herald Tribune.*

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A way out must be found

Street traffic will grow enormously now that the war is over and men start returning to civil life and motor car and truck manufacturing is resumed.

But ways must be found to take care of that increased traffic or some cities will progress while others slow up.

Fortunately, far-sighted men in business and industry, as well as in local, provincial and federal government, have already accomplished much, at the planning stage.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

U.K. Delegation and Ottawa Begin Credit Discussions Next Week

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE delegation from London to discuss a Canadian loan to Britain will begin discussions with the Canadians at Ottawa on Monday next (February 11). Lord Keynes, who headed a similar mission to Washington last autumn, will not be present, but Hon. R. H. Brand, U. K. Treasury representative in Washington, who played an active part in the negotiation of the U.S. loan is in the party, which includes also C. F. Cobbold, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England and Sir Wilfrid Eady of the British Treasury.

There has been very little official publicity about this mission from either side of the Atlantic, but the task to be performed is reasonably well known. The British are seeking a credit which will permit, over the next two or three critical years, an adequate flow of Canadian products to tide Britain over the reconversion and rehabilitation period.

The size of the loan will be determined largely by the estimate which the joint delegates reach in the coming weeks of Britain's probable Canadian-dollar deficit over the next two years or so.

Most of the figures which they will discuss can be guessed at with some assurance. First, what credits in Canadian dollars is Britain likely to earn each year (a) by sales to Canada (b) by interest and dividends on investments in Canada, and (c) on shipping and insurance? Before the war, these items added up to between $250 millions and $300 millions. Because of the adverse developments of the past six years, it would obviously be unwise to count on Britain earning more than $250 millions a year by direct transactions of this nature.

On the other side of the ledger are Britain's requirements in Canadian merchandise and services. The peak of our exports to Britain was reached in 1943, when the total was $1,636,000,000. That figure, of course, contained a large element of war supplies, which are no longer required. In pre-war years, our direct sales to Britain ranged between $330 millions and $400 millions. The direct purchases by Britain in Canada in 1946, 1947 (and perhaps 1948) will be somewhere between these two figures. If they average $750 millions annually, then there will be an annual deficit of $500 millions to be made up in some other way, either by Britain acquiring Canadian dollars in the international exchange market, or, more likely, by Canadian credits to be arranged next week. If credits for two years only are to be negotiated, a sum in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 is thus indicated, to which may be added the remainder of the $700,000,000 which Canada agreed, early in the war, to loan to Britain without interest until the end of hostilities. I understand that $550,000,000 of this is still on the books.

Austerity Diet Enrichment

As a result of the visits of Messrs. Gardiner and MacKinnon to London recently, the British Government is likely to have indicated with some exactness what quantities of foods Britain is likely to need from this country in 1946 and 1947. I have heard that Britain will require $500 millions in Canadian food alone for the current year. It would not be surprising. In 1944, for example, we shipped Britain the following:

Wheat	$100,162,587.
Wheat flour	36,127,410.
Canned salmon	10,664,747.
Bacon and Hams	147,268,341.
Cheese	26,319,221.
Dried eggs	21,224,833.

Altogether, in vegetable products, meats and like commodities, we shipped well over $400 millions in that year. During the war, when every available ton of shipping was needed for military purposes, Britain kept down her food imports to the barest minimum. So long as she has to incur debt to increase food imports, there will continue to be a restraining influence, but some enrichment of her austerity diet may be imperative.

Britain's rebuilding program will require very large imports of lumber and metals. She hopes to obtain these things from Canada. In recent weeks, she has placed large orders for Canadian copper, zinc and aluminum, and, as there are large stocks on hand in Canada, this action has been well received.

The U. K. delegation may seek to obtain an immediate short-term credit to cover the acute current shortage (which is being taken care of on a month-to-month basis by the Canadian Government by use of its emergency powers) as well as an arrangement covering the next two or three years.

These discussions are but the first of a series of major trade and tariff talks which will occupy most of 1946.

The next trade conference will be a meeting of the British Commonwealth and Empire countries to talk over empire preferences. No date or place has yet been set, but it is quite possible that Ottawa will be chosen as the site.

This meeting is necessary because such countries as Canada cannot prepare their proposals either for the 15-nation preliminary conference called by Washington, nor the International Conference on Trade and Employment, until they know how far other Commonwealth countries will go in releasing them from the agreements signed in 1932 and subsequently. There are, at present, hundreds of "bound" items in the Canadian tariff, on which Canada has undertaken not to decrease the preference extended to British Empire countries. Until such items are "unbound" by mutual consent, Canada will not know what offers of tariff reductions she can make at the subsequent world conference or the preliminary talks called by Washington.

The whole trade and tariff picture has changed so much since the thirties, and the price and exchange structures are so much affected by temporary conditions largely arising out of the war, that Canada's official thinking on trade policy has had to break away from orthodox and traditional lines.

May Lose No. 1 Customer

The possibility of Canada losing Britain as her No. 1 customer in the early future is too serious to be ignored. With the best will in the world on both sides, Canada may not find it possible to buy British goods and services at levels capable of financing exports to Britain of 35 per cent to 40 per cent of our total exports (the average pre-war ratio). Britain may find it impossible to convert such exchange as she does acquire by her world sales into Canadian dollars, to the extent necessary to continue being our best customer. She will certainly not go on borrowing from Canada to finance imports after the current transition period is over, even if we were willing to continue making the loans.

The obstacles to prevent Canada doubling, trebling, her purchases from Britain in the early future (buying, say, $400 millions a year instead of $125 millions) are too well known to require much elaboration. Her post-war costs are inflated; her supplies of such commodities as anthracite coal are inadequate; she cannot effectively compete with U.S. automobiles, radios, refrigerators because of such factors as unsuitable models, inferior means of servicing, delays in shipment. During the war, we have greatly expanded our own production in the iron and steel group, one which used to loom large in our imports from Britain. We could divert mass purchases to Britain only by the most drastic use of tariff preferences, and such techniques are frowned upon by the advocates of a new free-trading world of multilateral commerce, such as is envisaged by the supporters of the new U.S. approach.

The one condition under which Britain could remain Canada's best customer (which would mean, perhaps, buying at least $550 millions annually from Canada, that being about 30 per cent of Canada's post-war export target of $1,750,000,000 annually) would be the revival of a greatly-expanded world commerce with freely convertible currencies, in which Britain's annual deficit in direct dealings with Canada could be made up. But is the world on the eve of such an expansion?

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Tourist Trade Expects Its Heaviest Year

By D. B. WALLACE

With the easing of travel and labor restrictions imposed by the war, Canadian resorts are planning on this year being the first in an era of new prosperity for one of the Dominion's greatest industries—tourism. Twenty million visitors are expected.

Scenic, sports, hunting and fishing attractions will once again come into their own but on a larger scale than ever. The economic implications of this influx of spenders, as pointed out by the writer, are enormous. All Canadians should benefit.

Plans for the training of resorts personnel and the opening and renovating of hotels, closed since 1942, are well advanced.

CANADA expects a bumper crop of 20,000,000 tourists in 1946, and this vast army of travel-hungry Americans will set both a new high in cross-border travel and tax Canada's tourist facilities to the maximum.

Already tourism looms on the horizon as one of the Dominion's greatest coming industries. Gone are the days when it could be considered principally as a seasonal business stop-gap. It is now rapidly growing into a permanent year-round industry of major rank.

The shadow being cast across the land of future tourist traffic calls for a new vision of this business. The yardstick of past performance will be a poor measuring rod for the potentialities of the future.

The varied scenic beauties of Canada provide an ideal vacation background and this scenery is the basic raw material of our tourist industry. When properly handled and aggressively merchandized, it can be sold over and over again and provide much needed revenue for Canada.

Since the early thirties, Canada has consistently expanded the tourist business. Prior to the War, Canada was a long step ahead on a revenue basis of such tourist-conscious nations as Switzerland and France. Today, Canada stands as a number one nation in tourist business and in the years ahead will likely break all previous records. While the future is bright it is also clouded by certain problems that must be overcome, if Canada is to derive maximum benefits from this business.

Famed Resorts Reopen

Government and transportation tourist experts agree that the number one immediate issue facing Canada's tourist trade is that of accommodation. To meet the coming flood of 1946 tourists, such world-renowned resorts as the Banff Springs Hotel, Jasper Park Lodge, and Chateau Lake Louise, as well as other Rocky Mountain centres, are to open their doors for the first time since 1942. This summer also Minaki Lodge and Pictou Lodge, closed for four years, will be open again. Manoir Richelieu and the Tadoussac Hotel are expecting the coming season to be one of their heaviest.

Canada's palatial alpine and seaside resorts, long favorite spots for American visitors, will be in full swing in 1946 as a result of solving the twin problems of staff and availability of rail equipment. Likewise the removal of gas and tire rationing has opened new travel routes for the motorist accustomed to restricted wartime trips.

In order to meet the demands of the growing tourist trade, a number of training schools have been established in various Canadian provinces. These schools will specialize in courses covering management and cuisine. Already they have attracted a number of ex-service men, and it is encouraging to note that these people feel that there are attractive job opportunities in the tourist business.

Perhaps one of the most interesting sidelights of wartime travel in Canada has been the growing popularity of our National Parks from coast to coast. Prior to 1939 travellers from the United States were the big users of these unspoiled and highly scenic wonderlands. Since then Canadians have more than filled the gap, with the result that every National Park last year showed a big jump in attendance. Now, with this growing domestic attendance, and the large-scale resumption of American travel North of the border, the National Parks will likely top all previous records this year. Already a "hike and bike" program has been suggested as one means to keep down the over-all demand for accommodation in the National Parks during the coming season.

More and better motor camps are needed, and it is generally felt that provincial governments should regulate this type of accommodation. British Columbia is the leader in this field and results are most satisfactory. All tourist experts agree that second-grade road camps will do much to ruin the value of first-class scenic and sports attractions which have lured the tourists to Canada.

High on the list of Canada's many tourist attractions stand hunting and fishing. Our lakes and streams constitute a fisherman's paradise while vast forests provide literally a happy hunting ground for the shooting sportsman. It is doubtful if any country in the world can offer sportsmen a better bill of fare. Sportsmen as a group are also by far and wide the heaviest per capita tourist spenders. It is agreed that a high volume of this travel will move to Canada; and in order to capture the maximum benefits, Canada stands ready to improve hunting and fishing lodges, to improve guide training courses, and generally to make life in the wilds more alluring than ever.

Whole Economy Gains

Benefits from the tourist trade filter through the whole Canadian economy. It is a cash and carry business, for the tourist pays cash for goods and services and carries away goodwill. It is a business comparatively free of government regulations.

Tourist expenditures have long bulked large in the nation's source of income for the settlement of Canada's balance of international payments. In this connection the net balance in favor of Canada has ranged from $90,000,000 in the peak year of 1929, down to $45,000,000 in 1933 and increasing to $52,000,000 in 1943.

Canada today stands on the threshhold of a new era in tourism. With the volume of European travel cut off for the immediate future, the vast majority of American travellers must confine their trips to North and South America. However, Canada can expect keen competition for these tourist dollars, particularly from the United States, Mexico and other Latin American republics.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Ah, Well, If Salesmen Come, Can Spring Be Far Behind?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE young man was in the living-room before Mrs. Amos quite realized how he had got there. He had removed his hat, his overcoat and his striped scarf, and in a moment had opened his brief-case and spread his charts and pamphlets all over the chesterfield and floor. So the war was really over, she thought, and this young man with his confidence and his fresh pushing eagerness was the harbinger of the new season, the earliest crocus of the postwar period.

"Naturally you will want Vocational Guidance for your family," he said. "Now here we have Vocational Charts for stenography, beauty culture, motor mechanics . . ."

"I'm sorry," Mrs. Amos said. "I'm afraid you are just wasting your time."

"How about yourself and Mr. Amos?" the young man said. "Our service includes vocational guidance in accounting, dress-making, drop-welding, pattern-cutting. . ."

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Uh—," she glanced at his card, "Mr. Badger. I'm afraid it isn't any use. The children are too young for Vocational Guidance and my husband and I are too old." She got up. "If you'll please excuse me. . ."

"And all of it," Mr. Badger said glowing, "for less than it costs you for your daily paper."

"If you'll excuse me," Mrs. Amos said, and went out to the kitchen. She lit a cigarette and stood for a while waiting for sounds of departure from the living-room. There was a distant rustling and presently she went back. But the young man had merely opened another of his pamphlets and was reading it rapturously. Apparently he hadn't missed her at all.

"Arithmetic!" he said as she reappeared. "It seems to be a rule that practically all children need special guidance in arithmetic. Now with this chart it's exactly as though we were to place a private tutor in your home."

FOR a moment Mrs. Amos wavered. The evening before she had attempted to help Martie with her fractions and she had been a good deal shaken by the giddy depths of ignorance that the experiment had revealed both in Martie's education and her own. Then she stiffened. "The children are exceptionally gifted in arithmetic," she said. "As a matter of fact they love it. They often spend a whole evening doing long division, just for fun."

Mr. Badger dived into his brief-case. "Home Management!" he said. He glanced about the room, keenly, but with a completely unseeing eye. "You have a charming home, Mrs. Amos, and I can see the children have a splendid environment. But with our special Home Management Guidance Chart you will find the work of the home so simplified that it will be practically child's play."

"I will not!" Mrs. Amos said indignantly. "I don't need a Home Management Chart. All I need is a good, clean, teetotal Finn who is willing to work for less than a dollar an hour. Do you happen to know where I can get one?"

Mr. Badger paid no attention. He sat hunched on the chesterfield, his elbows on his knees, staring at the literature spread out before him. Then he picked up a pamphlet. "Rock Gardens," he said, "I am sure you are interested in Rock Gardens."

"Not in the least," Mrs. Amos replied.

It was clear that there could be no meeting of minds between her and her visitor; and since their thoughts were destined to run forever in opposite directions, there seemed to be no reason why she too shouldn't pursue her own.

"Now if you had come to me offering to wash the windows or wax the floor or launder the slip-covers I would have jumped at you," she said.

"Or we can supply a Home Vegetable-Raising Guidance chart," the young man said. "Preparation of soil in the ordinary city lot, seasonal planting, pest control. . ."

"FOR three weeks now I have been without a cleaning woman," Mrs. Amos said. "My last cleaning woman, a Mrs. Parker, was what you might call a spot cleaner. She never moved furniture and she was completely undependable. Also she drank."

"The Hardy Perennial Border Guidance Chart appeals to many people," Mr. Badger said, "particularly to people with a strong sense of beauty."

"Mrs. Parker just blew where she listed," Mrs. Amos went on. "The last time she came she was listing so badly that she couldn't climb the stairs. Naturally I paid her off. What would you have done?"

Mr. Badger stared at her a moment in silence. Then he returned to his charts. "Interior Decorating," he said. "We have a complete service chart through which, without stepping outside your home, you can make yourself an authority on period furniture, color harmony and window treatment." His gaze, alert yet oblivious, went about the room. "I can see that you have a natural artistic talent," he said.

But he could see nothing—nothing whatever except the image of the Prospective Customer that some relentless course in salesmanship had created in his imagination. It was there, imbedded in sales resistance like a statue in granite, and nothing could shake his conviction that he had only to keep pertinaciously chipping to bring the desired image to life.

In despair Mrs. Amos reverted to argument. "Look, if you had come to me with pillow slips or yard elastic or canned salmon or even Biblical prophecy I might have been interested," she was beginning, when the telephone rang in the hall.

SHE went out, picked up the receiver and said, "Hello." For a moment there was only a confused silence at the other end. Then a voice said, "Mrs. Purvis said you wanted me."

"Are you sure you have the right number?" Mrs. Amos asked. "I'm afraid I don't know Mrs. Purvis."

"It was Mrs. Purvis told me," the voice said. "The lady in the upper duplex told her. She said Mrs. Purvis was to tell me to ask you did you want me."

"Oh, my God!" Mrs. Amos murmured despairingly. There was another pause. Then the voice said quite nicely and clearly, "I was to ask you, did you want a cleaning woman."

"A cleaning woman?" Mrs. Amos cried. "You mean you want to come and *work* for me!"

"I could give you Tuesdays," the voice said, "beginning next week."

"That would be wonderful," Mrs. Amos said, in a dazed voice. "What did you say the name was—I didn't quite catch."

It sounded like Wrigglesby, but before Mrs. Amos could make sure her caller had hung up. Mrs. Amos sat staring at the telephone for a few moments in silence. Then she returned to the living-room.

"We also have a very nice course in the home-tinting of photography," Mr. Badger said.

"REALLY!" said Mrs. Amos. Very soon, she was thinking, there would be processions of Mr. Badgers at her door. They would come offering vacuum cleaners, soliciting subscriptions, witnessing for Jehovah. But there would also, almost certainly, be processions of Mrs. Wrigglesbys. "How much is the complete course."

"Six dollars and fifty cents," Mr. Badger said, and his face suddenly took on a look of desperate hope. "Less than you pay for your morning newspaper."

Oh, well, if it meant that much to him, thought Mrs. Amos. "You might as well put me down for an order," she said.

He produced an order blank and a fountain pen with the speed of lightning; and when she had signed he shuffled his literature into his brief-case and put on his overcoat and scarf. "You are helping yourself to a wonderful opportunity," he said, "Good-afternoon, Mrs. Amos."

"I'm sure I shall always be grateful to you," Mrs. Amos said. "Good-afternoon, Mr. Badger."

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		$ 132,891.72
Mortgages on Real Estate		8,604,024.34
Agreements for Sale		624,255.31
Loans on Policies		985,003.70
Bonds and Debentures, Book Value		5,964,667.38
Stocks, Book Value		101,591.75
Cash on Hand and in Banks		20,308.32
Interest Accrued		72,931.74
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)		194,063.74
Other Assets		8,168.15
TOTAL ASSETS		$16,707,906.15

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$13,869,523.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	204,253.00
War Mortality Reserve	75,000.00
Amounts Left with Company at Interest	490,190.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	12,514.78
Interest Paid in Advance	1,066.14
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	54,779.46
Other Liabilities	25,171.20
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	40,258.00
Staff Pension Funds	93,047.00
Investment and Contingency Reserves	625,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	889,948.57
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$16,707,906.15

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Communism Weapon In Russian Policy

By GRANDE STIRLING

Russia's latest moves in connection with Iran and Turkey are realistically examined in this article. They are part of Russia's historical policy of territorial expansion in the Middle East for oil and warm-water ports, says Mr. Stirling, who for years has been a keen student and writer on international affairs.

Communism in Russia's hands has become a definite instrument for effecting Russia's expansionist policy. Communism, as manipulated by Moscow, has been changed from the simple ideological aspect and has become a direct tool of national policy.

GENERALISSIMO Stalin cares more for the healthy growth of the Russian national system than he does for Communism as such. He recently reinstated the Russian Orthodox church with his official blessing which, incidentally, meant state control for the church. Such action would be rank heresy to the original Bolshevik dogma of the Lenin Marxists, but is a striking illustration of Stalin's wisdom from the point of view of expanding Russian nationalism.

The maintenance of pure Communist doctrine is of secondary importance in the minds of the present day leaders of Russia. Since Stalin has become the supreme figure in Russian government, Communism has gradually become regarded as an instrument to promote directly the national aims of Russia and less as a program to evangelize the masses for world-wide revolution. Not that Moscow ever objected to the internationally organized effort for spreading the Communist doctrine, on the contrary, "the more the merrier." And when the Communist machine was stirring trouble in the industrial life of other nations, the Kremlin was not losing any sleep.

But after Russia was brought into the war, Stalin's policy showed another point of wisdom when he verbally dissolved the formal existence of activities of the Communist organization. He thus cleared the Russian government from being implicated in this business, which had been fostered by Moscow leadership since Lenin's day. The Russia of today cannot afford to be open to the criticism that she is even indirectly dipping into the internal affairs of the other great powers.

It is quite another matter, however, when Communism can be used as a tool for bringing a weaker nation into the line of definite collaboration with Moscow, or to make that nation virtually a satellite state, or generally to expand the power or territory of the Russian empire.

The pattern of Communist action in Eastern Europe is plain for anybody to understand. The local party workers receive powerful support and they get busy, for Russia is going to see that there is established in the prostrate or struggling state, a government suited to Moscow's taste. Where Russia's military forces happen to be on the spot the problem is even easier.

Moscow-Trained Leaders

Tito, who heads the Yugoslav Republic is a Moscow-trained Communist. Pishevari, with the confidence which bespeaks his backing, proclaims himself Premier of the new government of Azerbaijan. He is a Communist stooge from Baku, Russia. He boldly admits Russia's support and says "why not?" While this affair was being manipulated, Russian troops stood around the party headquarters at Tabriz, the capital of Azerbaijan, and Russia's military might blocked the rightful attempt of the sovereign state of Iran to put down this manufactured revolution within her borders.

At this moment it looks pretty much like what the diplomats would call *un fait accompli*. Of such is the action of Communist Russia at the time when the world is struggling to put upon its feet the United Nations Organization, among whose avowed objects is the prevention of just this sort of thing. The Kremlin is not worrying these days over the progress of the Lenin-Marxists' manifestos in their world-wide aspect for indoctrinating revolution. The leaders of Russia are getting along quite well — thank you — in using their Communist system as a precision tool for carving out more territory from contiguous weaker states.

Pseudo-Historical Claims

Recently the Russian historians have got busy and the Soviet-Georgia now demands from Turkey nine districts belonging to that nation and bordering the south-eastern part of the Black Sea. It seems that a portion of this territory was inhabited by Georgian ancestry some 700 years or so before Christ. Turkey has replied that she will stand and fight to protect her soil. Surely, this is creating an unpromising environment in which to rear the infant U.N.O!

There now appears to be a lecture bureau at work in Moscow for the purpose of reading lessons to Great Britain and the United States. This is not of itself a bad sign, for the leaders of the great powers especially must learn to give and receive criticism of one another in the proper spirit. And these leaders appear to be doing better at that recently.

The line taken by Russia is quite obvious when one considers the inner nature of Russia's aims. Her commentators and professors are looking for moral weaknesses in the actions of Britain and the United States. The idea is to show that what Russia is up to now is equivalent to what these other powers have done in the past, or are now doing. There are U.S. military forces in China. And if Russia wants to maintain a naval base in Manchuria, well then, Britain has one at Hong Kong. The British Empire colonial system is another target. One cannot blame Russia for making the most of any of these arguments, for it is inevitable that the negotiators should have all cards face up. But, in these instances, the utter irrelevancy of Russia's "and you too" argument is seen when these late moves towards Turkey and Iran are studied in naked realism. They are assaults upon sovereign and peaceful states for the purpose of gaining power and territory.

Not in any part of the world can it be found that either Britain or the United States is pursuing any such course. Russia's aims cannot constitute Russia's rights when their attainment means the destruction of the rights of others. The Russian Eurasian Empire is vast in population, lands and resources. After centuries of struggle, Russia emerges not only as victor in a terrible war, but as a mighty military power. In other words Russia has "arrived" and is now demanding her place in the sun. Aims which can be pursued in a legitimate manner should be viewed with sympathy by all good friends of the Russian people. Their great destiny should carry high hopes both for their own good and for the peace of the world. But there are things which should not be condoned or appeased. Such is the lesson of history in recent decades.

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In Two Years Industry Can Have Atom Power

By CLIFFORD TROKE

Professor M. L. Oliphant, one of Britain's leading scientists and one of the architects of the atomic bomb, tells Mr. Troke that, with proper planning, atomic power can be made available for industry in Britain, Canada and the U.S. within two years. He gives details of the plans for an Atomic Britain, stating that within five years no country which lacks atomic power will rank at all in the industrial set-up of the world.

Birmingham.

PHYSICIST, cyclotron designer, member of Britain's atomic power research team, Professor Oliphant probably knows as much as anyone about the atom-bomb.

"But I'm not interested," he told me as we sat in his office at the Nuffield Research Laboratories, Birmingham University. "That all belongs to the past; the job is done. It is the future we should be thinking of. People show anger with Science for developing nuclear power. How soon, they ask, before this terrible force annihilates us? They should instead be asking how soon can it be made to serve us, end our drudgery, lift our loads."

"We are already able," said the Professor, "to produce from a given weight of matter one million times more energy than has ever been obtained from it before. And we have achieved only partial transmutation. When we can change the whole of matter into energy, the multiple will be about one thousand million. That may take many years. In the meantime what we are getting now is enough to be going on with. How long before industrial use becomes practical possibility? Two years."

First Piles in Operation

The problem, I learned from the Professor, has already been solved. In the United States the first experimental "piles" are now in operation. Most people imagine that atomic force is so tremendous that no known system of collection can handle it. In fact, in the first experiment, current was produced in so gradual a flow that it was barely sufficient to light an electric torch.

Within two years Britain, Canada and the United States will have power plants in operation. By the end of five years no country which lacks atomic power will rank at all in the industrial set-up of the world.

"That is the fact," said the Professor, "on which our wills and imaginations must concentrate. The situation in which we in Britain find ourselves calls for clear-headed planning. Of this there is as yet little evidence. We have the ability—our notable share in the atomic bomb project is proof enough of that—but we lack the organizational drive, the wide sweep and follow-through of the United States.

"I have seen a town spring up among the mountain forests—an industrial town equipped with everything science and its workers could ask for—and this not in months or years, but in weeks. A population of 70,000 men and women, of whom I was one, were moved into this sealed-off area. We must learn to think in terms of this sort of thing if Britain is to get her share of nuclear power."

How, then, should we plan for "Atomic Britain?"

Professor Oliphant gathered his notes and graphs together to get down to technical detail.

"It is possible already to predict with fair certainty," he said, "the course which developments of atomic energy for industrial purposes will follow. Some unexpected simplification—some chance technical discovery might conceivably alter the picture overnight, but we must plan and legislate in terms of likelihood.

Four Stages of Development

"Four main stages of development are likely," he said. "The first will undoubtedly be the setting up of large central power stations producing electric current from nuclear sources. One reason for this is that the radiation released by atomic fission is so dangerous that very considerable screening is necessary, involving heavy structures. Another is that until uranium enriched with its special variety, the famous '235,' is available in quantity, the "piles"—perhaps "batteries" is a better-known term conveying much the same idea—must make use of ordinary uranium with comparatively little '235' in it, which fact very much increases their size. One installation already completed in America is about the size of a squash court. A series of these with heavy concrete screening means large scale construction problems."

The Professor paused to glance at the figures before him. "There can be no doubt," he said, "the first such stations will cost enormous sums. Politicians with budgets to balance may well be scared of the bill. But the cost of a prototype is always very large in proportion to what follows."

And it must not be forgotten that the effect will be cumulative. The first source of power established will make all manner of other technical projects possible. Whatever may be the first costs of placing atomic power on tap, there is absolute certainty that the ultimate economic advantage will be immense.

"Whatever plans for social betterment our Government may have, the key to them must lie in atomic power, for in it lies the potential for increasing the wealth-producing power of every worker—on which, in the long run, all social progress depends.

"The second stage of our plan will be the perfection of large mobile power-units. The trans-Atlantic liner offers a good example. In ships of high tonnage very big space can be set aside for engine room, and the weight of the necessary screening against radiation will not bring the power-to-weight ratio of the ship down to uneconomic levels. Sea water, for instance, makes an almost perfect screen. So, by keeping the engines below the water-line much of your screening problem is solved.

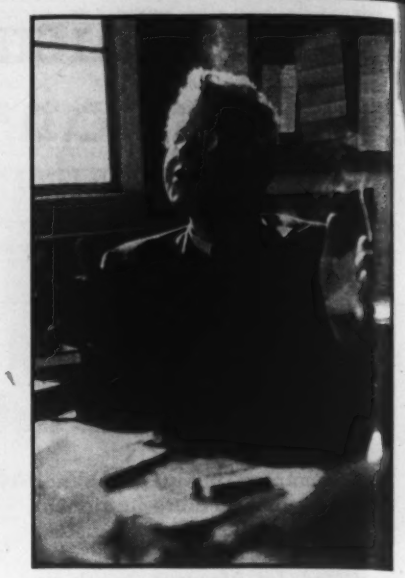
"In the third stage of development the problem of land traction on a large scale will be surmounted. The design of an atom-driven locomotive will present far greater difficulties than the liner of similar motor power, but it will be the next probable line of attack. A possible form of turbine is already on the drawing-board, but the snags are manifold.

"In the fourth stage will come automobiles and aircraft. The difficulty of designing light highly mobile atom-powered units will be considerable, and though popular imagination has linked nuclear energy with spectacular new forms of air travel, it may well be some time before these are seen.

"Any process which solves the problem for automobile and aircraft will clearly be applicable to many other things, but though some predictions include a home in which everything from vacuum cleaner to lawn mower works from some more or less perpetual atom-charge, the chances are on the whole against this.

For a long while it is likely that the dangers of placing atomic power in everyone's hands will be very great and the housewife will probably benefit by cheap atom-made current for a good many years before the atomic-power unit is actually found in her home. In fact, it may never be—since electricity is so efficient, convenient and foolproof, and, when it is as cheap as water there will be no point in risking (except when absolutely necessary) any small scale production of nuclear power.

"These speculations are reasonable probabilities, rather than absolute



Automobiles and aircraft will give some trouble, says the 43-year-old scientist, so that the "Atomobile" may not be seen for quite a while.

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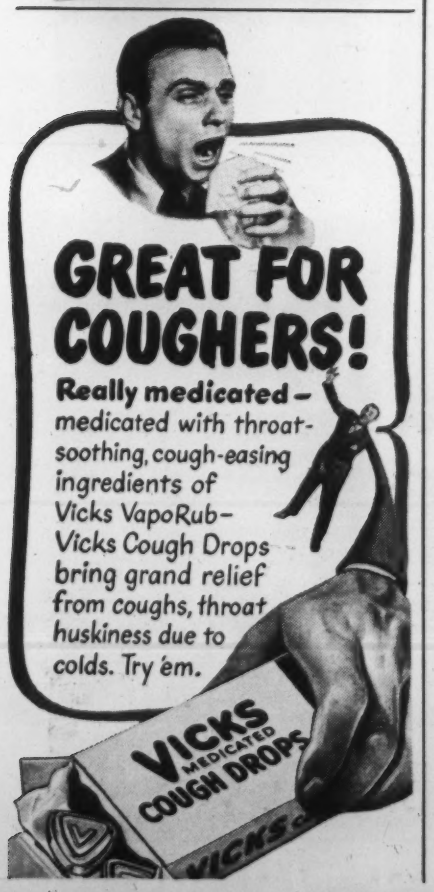
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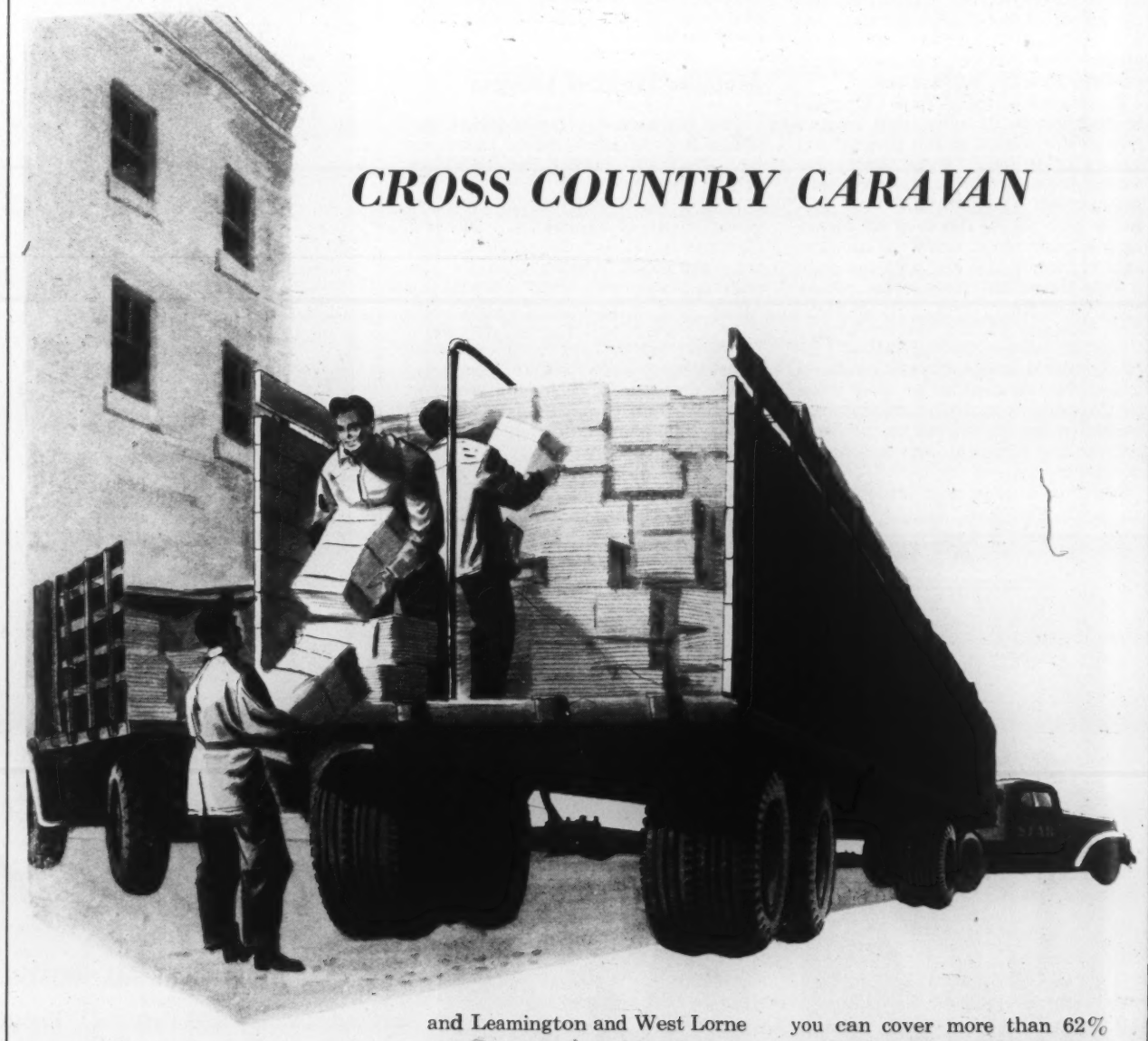

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PUBLISHED AT 80 KING STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

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"This project, which will cost £40,000,000 and take eight years to complete, is now obsolete. On the other hand, lesser power projects may have to be proceeded with in order to increase the electric power available for the manufacture of the components of the atomic power units, which will ultimately replace them.

"Decisions on such questions can be taken only by an impartial body able to make an expert survey of our entire power resources. Further, as the experimental stages of atomic industrialization are completed, and the pilot plants are ready to be replaced by the final structures, the greatest skill in organization will be necessary to see that all the converging streams of manpower, materials, and auxiliary services on which the projects depend shall be perfectly timed and proportioned, so that difficulties of shortage, bottle-necks, site organization and the like do not fritter away precious months.

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Scheme for Correct Usage

"With the plan for production of atomic power must be linked an advance scheme for its correct usage. Short-term advantages of certain types of use must be balanced against long-term policy. It might be best, for instance, to devote the first dividends of nuclear energy to the production of more. Needless to say, the State must direct the whole operation."

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"There is one question I have left till last," he said. "International collaboration. The decision not to make available to the world the results of Anglo-American research was not taken lightly, and there is a good deal of spur-of-the-moment denunciation in which a more cautious type of mind will not wish to join. There is an urgent need, however, to clarify the position.

"Confused thinking exists as to the nature of the 'secret' which is being withheld. In fact the matters not disclosed fall into three categories:—

(1) Technical details concerning the preparation and handling of the components of the present sources of atomic energy.
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"This, at first sight, might appear a formidable body of knowledge, but consider first this fact, that there is no part of the basic theory of the process which is not the common property of all physicists. The technical discoveries withheld, brilliant though they may be, are really, from the point of view of the scientist, little more than useful 'tips' discovered in practice. The bomb design contains nothing that a team of experts would not inevitably hit on given time and facilities for the task.

"Were the new discovery an addition to medical science, the doctors' code, laid down by Hippocrates, would demand that it should be shared with all mankind. Why not a Hippocratic oath for Science?

"By ensuring the use of all the first-rate brains of the world, none too numerous at any time in history, the pooling of atomic knowledge would immensely accelerate its proper use. Such a course would also give an immense stimulus to international goodwill.

"If we withhold the secrets, other nations will seek them for themselves, and one nation, Russia, where the whole strength of the State can be placed at the service of science without commercial considerations intervening, is certain in the end to outdistance the rest of the world.

"So we have three choices. (1. Share our secrets with Russia. (2) Withhold them and start on a race which Russia is almost bound to win. (3) Use our temporary advantage to destroy Russia so that she cannot start the race.

"The third possibility is unthinkable, so only the first remains as practical good sense.

"Stress has been laid in some quarters on the possibility of world control of uranium. This might be a useful first stage, but little more. Uranium, the heaviest element found in Nature, was, for various reasons, the first point of attack on the problem of nuclear power.

"But if the graph of the potential atomic energy available by present methods from the various elements is drawn, it shows that both the heaviest and the lightest have equal possibilities, and that it is only in the middleweight range that the availability of atomic power is relatively poor. So uranium is merely one of many channels through which the power may be secured. I had a letter only yesterday from a fellow research-worker pointing out the likelihood of another far cheaper source."

We had talked for two hours. The cold, unexcited prophecies Professor Oliphant had made had filled me with a new hope—the hope of a world materially enriched beyond dreams, in which an International of scientific planning and achievement made out-of-date the national rivalries and misunderstandings which politicians have failed to compose. And a world, too, within our immediate reach.

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In Two Years Industry Can Have Atom Power

By CLIFFORD TROKE

Professor M. L. Oliphant, one of Britain's leading scientists and one of the architects of the atomic bomb, tells Mr. Troke that, with proper planning, atomic power can be made available for industry in Britain, Canada and the U.S. within two years. He gives details of the plans for an Atomic Britain, stating that within five years no country which lacks atomic power will rank at all in the industrial set-up of the world.

Birmingham.

PHYSICIST, cyclotron designer, member of Britain's atomic power research team, Professor Oliphant probably knows as much as anyone about the atom-bomb.

"But I'm not interested," he told me as we sat in his office at the Nuffield Research Laboratories, Birmingham University. "That all belongs to the past; the job is done. It is the future we should be thinking of. People show anger with Science for developing nuclear power. How soon, they ask, before this terrible force annihilates us? They should instead be asking how soon can it be made to serve us, end our drudgery, lift our loads."

"We are already able," said the Professor, "to produce from a given weight of matter one million times more energy than has ever been obtained from it before. And we have achieved only partial transmutation. When we can change the whole of matter into energy, the multiple will be about one thousand million. That may take many years. In the meantime what we are getting now is enough to be going on with. How long before industrial use becomes practical possibility? Two years."

First Piles in Operation

The problem, I learned from the Professor, has already been solved. In the United States the first experimental "piles" are now in operation. Most people imagine that atomic force is so tremendous that no known system of collection can handle it. In fact, in the first experiment, current was produced in so gradual a flow that it was barely sufficient to light an electric torch.

Within two years Britain, Canada and the United States will have power plants in operation. By the end of five years no country which lacks atomic power will rank at all in the industrial set-up of the world.

"That is the fact," said the Professor, "on which our wills and imaginations must concentrate. The situation in which we in Britain find ourselves calls for clear-headed planning. Of this there is as yet little evidence. We have the ability—our notable share in the atomic bomb project is proof enough of that—but we lack the organizational drive, the wide sweep and follow-through of the United States.

"I have seen a town spring up among the mountain forests—an industrial town equipped with everything science and its workers could ask for—and this not in months or years, but in weeks. A population of 70,000 men and women, of whom I was one, were moved into this sealed-off area. We must learn to think in terms of this sort of thing if Britain is to get her share of nuclear power."

How, then, should we plan for "Atomic Britain?"

Professor Oliphant gathered his notes and graphs together to get down to technical detail.

"It is possible already to predict with fair certainty," he said, "the course which developments of atomic energy for industrial purposes will follow. Some unexpected simplification—some chance technical discovery might conceivably alter the picture overnight, but we must plan and legislate in terms of likelihood.

Four Stages of Development

"Four main stages of development are likely," he said. "The first will undoubtedly be the setting up of large central power stations producing electric current from nuclear sources. One reason for this is that the radiation released by atomic fission is so dangerous that very considerable screening is necessary, involving heavy structures. Another is that until uranium enriched with its special variety, the famous '235,' is available in quantity, the "piles"—perhaps "batteries" is a better-known term conveying much the same idea—must make use of ordinary uranium with comparatively little '235' in it, which fact very much increases their size. One installation already completed in America is about the size of a squash court. A series of these with heavy concrete screening means large scale construction problems."

The Professor paused to glance at the figures before him. "There can be no doubt," he said, "the first such stations will cost enormous sums. Politicians with budgets to balance may well be scared of the bill. But the cost of a prototype is always very large in proportion to what follows."

And it must not be forgotten that the effect will be cumulative. The first source of power established will make all manner of other technical projects possible. Whatever may be the first costs of placing atomic power on tap, there is absolute certainty that the ultimate economic advantage will be immense.

"Whatever plans for social betterment our Government may have, the key to them must lie in atomic power, for in it lies the potential for increasing the wealth-producing power of every worker—on which, in the long run, all social progress depends.

"The second stage of our plan will be the perfection of large mobile power-units. The trans-Atlantic liner offers a good example. In ships of high tonnage very big space can be set aside for engine room, and the weight of the necessary screening against radiation will not bring the power-to-weight ratio of the ship down to uneconomic levels. Sea water, for instance, makes an almost perfect screen. So, by keeping the engines below the water-line much of your screening problem is solved.

"In the third stage of development the problem of land traction on a large scale will be surmounted. The design of an atom-driven locomotive will present far greater difficulties than the liner of similar motor power, but it will be the next probable line of attack. A possible form of turbine is already on the drawing-board, but the snags are manifold.

"In the fourth stage will come automobiles and aircraft. The difficulty of designing light highly mobile atom-powered units will be considerable, and though popular imagination has linked nuclear energy with spectacular new forms of air travel, it may well be some time before these are seen.

"Any process which solves the problem for automobile and aircraft will clearly be applicable to many other things, but though some predictions include a home in which everything from vacuum cleaner to lawn mower works from some more or less perpetual atom-charge, the chances are on the whole against this.

For a long while it is likely that the dangers of placing atomic power in everyone's hands will be very great and the housewife will probably benefit by cheap atom-made current for a good many years before the atomic-power unit is actually found in her home. In fact, it may never be—since electricity is so efficient, convenient and foolproof, and, when it is as cheap as water there will be no point in risking (except when absolutely necessary) any small scale production of nuclear power.

"These speculations are reasonable probabilities, rather than absolute

Automobiles and aircraft will give some trouble, says the 43-year-old scientist, so that the "Atomobile" may not be seen for quite a while.

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certainties. But plans are made on the basis of the probable—that is all human intelligence can do."

How is Britain to get moving on these lines?

"The first need is to convince those who hold the nation's purse strings that atomic energy, which, in the form of a decisive explosive proved a wise investment despite its colossal cost, will prove an even more worthwhile investment for humanity as an industrial power source.

Delivering the Goods

"For the cost of a couple of aircraft carriers and 20 to 30 passenger airliners—say, £50,000,000—we can set up a research organization to deliver the goods—with complete certainty that the goods will be delivered. But the research body cannot operate independently. It must be part of a plan for industry as a whole.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Anglo-Russ, Socialist-Communist Rivalries Brought Into Open

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

SOME watched with approval and others with misgiving last week, while the discussions of the Security Council provided the unique spectacle of big-power diplomacy carried on with brutal frankness in the full blaze of world publicity. On one thing all the old Geneva correspondents agreed: the League had never been like this.

And the League failed. So that one might argue that such frankness was a better method. But was this really "diplomacy" at all? Could Britain and Russia really work together toward any common aim within the U.N.O. if they continued to make such public accusations against each other, to the applause of (different sections) of the gallery? Would the U.N.O. itself stand up long under the strain of such frankness? Everyone has learned at some time or other the limits of frankness between acquaintances or even good friends.

Can U.N.O. Stand Strain?

Some writers bring forth with finality the argument that if such a situation exists between Britain and Russia it is far better to bring it out into the open. It is hard to argue against that. But this still doesn't mean that calling each other "liar" or "reactionary" in public is diplomacy in any sense, or is liable to lead to a composition of differences, which could be the only justifiable purpose of such a debate in the U.N.O.

Besides, the debate didn't actually bring out the real matters at issue between the disputants, Russia and Britain, Vishinsky and Bevin. The issue behind their public show-down was not really whether the British or Soviets were curbing the rights and independence of the Greeks or Iranians, however justifiably the British may point to the difference in conduct and policy of the occupying armies, and however convinced they may be of the superiority of their intentions.

As everyone knows, here was essentially, a clash of ancient British and Russian interests and policies in the whole area extending between Greece and Iran, and beyond to India and Indonesia. Britain, fighting a rearguard action, is trying to defend the lifeline of her empire and uphold its keystone, the Middle East, unshakably convinced that the Empire, and the Commonwealth grouped around it, form the backbone of the free world.

Russia, feeling her new power, is on the offensive, just as convinced of her need to break out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, and of her mission of smashing the colonial system and the capitalist trading economy which has been partly built upon it.

So she is moving down through Iran, pressing hard on Turkey to hand over control of the Dardanelles, attacking the ancient British connection with Greece, demanding trusteeship over Tripoli in the Central Mediterranean, a share in the control of Tangier, opposite Gibraltar, control of Eritrea, on the Red Sea, and strengthening the agitation in India and all of South-East Asia. Here then, is essentially a struggle of two imperialisms, however different they may be, shifted into the councils of the U.N.O.

The other main issue, revealed in Bevin's indictment of Communist propaganda inciting class warfare, is the struggle now going on between democratic Socialists and Communists throughout Europe. It is more critical in France, in Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and among the Spanish Republican exiles than in Britain itself; though even there, where the Communist Party is insignificant, there is a substantial pro-Communist wing of the Labor Party.

"Social Fascists"

To believe that a Labor Britain would get along better with Soviet Russia was to ignore both this fundamental conflict in ideology and the whole long history of Communist enmity with Social Democracy. For a far longer period than they have seen fascism as the great enemy, the Communists fought the Social Democrats. Their favorite name for them was "social fascists," though they had many other quite as abusive epithets for these rivals who offered the working class an alternative program.

Whatever the long-term effects on U.N.O. of such a debate as last week's, most observers agreed that Bevin and Britain got the better of it. The London correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Saville Davis, who gave such an incisive interpretation of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in September, saw this result from the switch from secret to open diplomacy, and the injection of "the formidable personality and competence" of Ernest Bevin.

"Soviet diplomacy," he reports to his paper, "is most effective in direct bargaining, where one nation's interest is bluntly set off against another's, where maneuvers are on a hard, realistic basis, and a country's bargaining strength is based on its military power and position. This was essentially the kind of bargaining which took place between the major Allies during the war."

In these circumstances, he notes, Britain has been at a disadvantage in the Big Three negotiations, culminating in the Moscow Conference.

"But in the Greek hearings before the Security Council, Britain was in her element. Neither of the other big powers can touch her in that blend of practical gradualism and appeal to principles and legality which comes naturally to British diplomacy . . ."

As to Bevin's outburst that "the real danger to the peace of the world has been the incessant propaganda from Moscow against the British Commonwealth, and the incessant utilization of the Communist parties in every country in the world as a means to attack the British people and the British Government, as if no friendship between us existed," I have been looking back through the daily reports of Soviet home and foreign broadcasts for the past several months, and found full justification for the Briton's anger. Well might he wonder "what is the motive behind it."

Earlier Accusations

Without going back so far as that unsupported accusation of *Pravda's*, at the height of our invasion preparations, that Britain was negotiating a separate peace with Ribbentrop, something which the British have never been quite able to forget or forgive, there was the sharp attack by *Red Star* only a fortnight after V-E Day. Britain, this official Red Army paper declared, was scheming with the Polish exiles to use the British and Polish forces in North-West Germany for an intervention in Poland.

There was a steady attack on "reactionary" and "Munichite" forces in Britain (and the United States) during the early summer, and then an apparent confusion fell over Soviet propaganda after the use of the atomic bomb, and during the swift deployment of American and Chinese Nationalist forces in North China and on the borders of Manchuria. Doubtless they were wary of our employing "atomic diplomacy" to gain the maximum advantage, *but it was only after this failed entirely to show itself that they began to shout about it*, in October and November. Through the early fall their propaganda line was notably moderate.

By mid-autumn a new strategic plan was evolved — or if it was evolved earlier, it was put into gear then. This plan has since become very clear. It is to make concessions to the Americans, particularly in the

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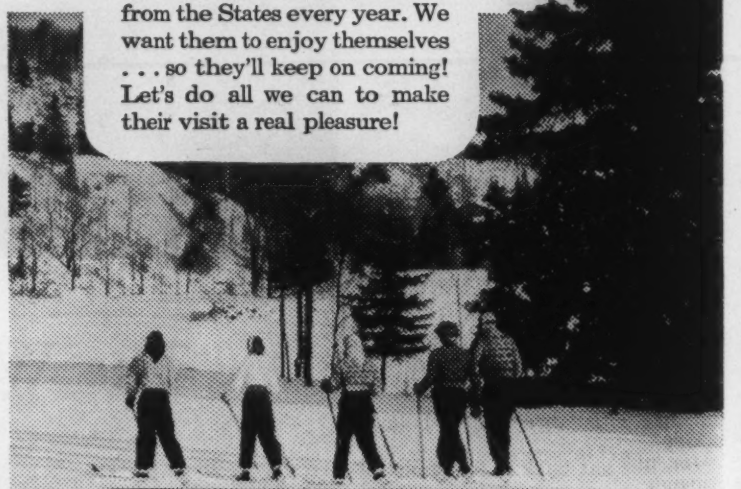

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December 31, 1945

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Bonds and Debentures at Amortized Boon Value,	$1,037,118.49	Provision for Unpaid Claims,		$184,067.64
Cash on hand and in bank,	104,422.27	Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 80%,		336,874.68
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected (net),	101,750.95	Expenses due and accrued,		4,229.26
Interest Due and accrued,	5,872.41	Reserve for Taxes,		15,645.62
Due from Reinsurance Companies,	1,585.05	Agents' Credit Balances (net),		64.11
Advances to employees (secured),	2,535.67	Reinsurance Premiums due and unpaid,		10,533.92
Cash Surrender Value of Endowment Policy,	14,600.00	Reserve for Depreciation of Securities,		35,000.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax,	15,173.46	Capital Stock,- Authorized, 15,000 shares of $20.00 par value. Issued and paid up.	$204,500.00	
Receiver General of Canada — Claim on Overpayment of Income and Excess Profits Taxes,	17,073.82	Surplus	509,216.89	713,716.89
	$1,300,132.12			$1,300,132.12

NORMAN G. DUFFETT,
Vice-President and General Manager

H. E. WITTICK,
Secretary

To the Shareholders,
Pilot Insurance Company, Toronto.

We have audited the accounts of your Company for the year ending December 31, 1945, and certify that our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

The annexed Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of your Company's affairs at December 31, 1945, and as shown by its books.

January 18, 1946.

EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Far East over China and Korea, and attempt to isolate and hammer Britain.

It began with a concentrated barrage, all through September, against the plan which the French were discussing more than the British, for a "Western bloc" in Europe. This looked to the Soviets like the Smuts proposal for strengthening Britain's position between the two new world colossi. They pounded at it literally every day, varying their denunciations of its nefarious anti-Soviet purposes with disavowals that there was any such thing as a Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe (regardless of their 20-year military alliances with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia).

Full Blast on Britain

Gradually, through November, December and January the attack spread to British interests and policies along the whole line from Spain to Indonesia, coupled with an occasional blast against "reactionary circles in London" and "revived British fascism." British policy in Spain was called "pro-Franco," inspired by "large capitalist groups interested in exploiting her natural wealth." No recognition here of the accession to power of a Labor Government in London.

British policy in Italy is "an aid to reaction" and "brings pressure on democratic forces." Greece, however, was made the focal point of the campaign. Almost every day there were items on the present government as " a tool of reaction, installed by a foreign power." (Strange that the foreign power couldn't keep any Greek Government in office for long, something which is managed without difficulty in Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria.)

British trade unionists had gone to Athens "to supervise the elections of the Greek trade unions." An EAM delegation was invited to Russia and heavily feted there, to give opportunity for daily support of its cause. This propaganda on Greece built up to a crescendo during the month preceding the present U.N.O. Conference, and continues today. Britain is "opposing the establishment of freedom and suppressing national pride and independence of the country. Terrorism has reached its climax."

Next along the line, the Turkish Government comes under attack as "fascist", obviously for its sin in maintaining an alliance with Britain while living on the borders of Soviet Russia. There are repeated demands that British and French troops get out of the Levant; and even heavier support for the current agitation in Egypt that all British forces leave that country.

Wooing Moslem World

For the Arab world, since the dispatch of the first pilgrimage of Soviet Moslems to Mecca some two months ago, Soviet propaganda in Arabic has constantly played up the happy situation of Moslems within the Soviet Union and damned the avaricious imperialism of the power which seeks to dominate the Middle East and suppress the natural urge of its peoples towards independence and reform.

More and more attention is being given by Moscow Radio to India. The news alone would merit this. But only the most anti-British statements are quoted from the Indian press. Thus the *Hindustan Times* is quoted, denouncing British policy as "an effort to arouse racial hatred in India," without any reminder that this paper is allowed to be freely published in that "exploited" country, or any slightest mention of the unending British efforts to get the Moslems and Hindus to come together and seek a constitutional solution of their own, with full freedom to withdraw from the Commonwealth if they desire.

Bevin's claim that Moscow carries on an incessant anti-British propaganda stands fully documented. Well might he ask how this is consistent with the treaty of friendship which exists between the two countries, and the complete lack of any approach by Moscow on these situations for which she shows such concern, through normal diplomatic channels.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Short Life For Submarines If Atom Bomb Used in Naval War

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

"OPERATIONS crossroads," the U.S. Navy's comprehensive test of the atomic bomb against naval units, will largely determine the future of orthodox naval armament. The experiments will also indicate atomic bomb effects on army equipment, for it is planned to mount tanks, artillery, and other army vehicles and weapons on the decks of the test ships. If the bombs are used in the same way as were the bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki a very limited degree of effectiveness might be expected.

When used in attacking cities the bomb is exploded in the air some distance above the ground, producing an air blast, in the centre of which is an area of extremely high temperature and pressure that renders the air incandescent and spreads it in an outward-moving destructive hurricane. This method is effective over cities made up of relatively flimsy structures concentrated in small areas.

This type of explosion would be almost useless in naval warfare. The ocean is never densely populated with ships even when opposing fleets are drawn up in battle array, and battleships are not flimsy structures. An entirely different technique will have to be employed.

The physical nature of the ocean, composed almost entirely of water, presents an entirely different problem from the solid ground, composed largely of silica, magnesium and aluminum.

For effective use on the ocean the bomb undoubtedly would have to be exploded below the surface of the water, and it would appear probable that the greater the depth at which the explosion takes place the more effective it would be.

Whispered reports were in circulation a few months ago that the military authorities feared to test the dropping of an atomic-energy bomb in the ocean for fear it would start an uncontrolled explosion of the unlimited amount of hydrogen in the ocean water.

No Chain Reaction

The direct answer is supplied by the experience at Hiroshima, for example. Several rivers were within the concentrated fire range of the bomb that exploded over that city, and the waters of these rivers were not affected in any unique way, and certainly did not act as fuses to communicate a chain reaction to the near-by waters of the ocean.

On theoretical grounds the situation is almost as reassuring. If a hydrogen atom were exploded its complete transformation would yield 1,000,000,000 electron volts of energy. Conversely, if a quantum of radiation carrying exactly this amount of energy were to strike a hydrogen atom the atom might be exploded. An exploding uranium atom emits only 200,000,000 electron volts of energy.

It is possible that in each of the bomb explosions some hydrogen, as well as other atoms, has been exploded, but under conditions in which more energy was required to cause the explosion than was given out by it. Such reactions would have fire extinguisher characteristics producing the reverse of the chain reaction effect.

An interesting situation is presented by an atomic energy bomb exploding deep in the ocean. The explosion, as a single cycle heat engine, may have a much higher order of efficiency than when a bomb is exploded in the air because the hydrogen in the surrounding water will deflect back the chain reaction neutrons that escape in air.

The water quickly will absorb the energy of the neutrons as well as the other atomic fragments, and also the energy of the high intensity radiation from the explosion.

The temperature of the water near the blast will be raised to such a high point that the water will dissociate into elemental hydrogen and oxygen, that is, the steam will be broken down to simpler gases. These gases, even at very low temperatures, would occupy at least 3,000 times as much space as the water from which they were formed. At the very high temperatures that will be involved the expansion will be several times this amount.

The amount of water that would be changed to a gas could be calculated if the weight of the bomb were known. A bubble under tremendous pressure will be formed at enormous speed and it will transmit a gigantic pressure wave to the surrounding water. The water being incompressible will transmit the pressure wave in all directions.

Hulls Crushed Flat

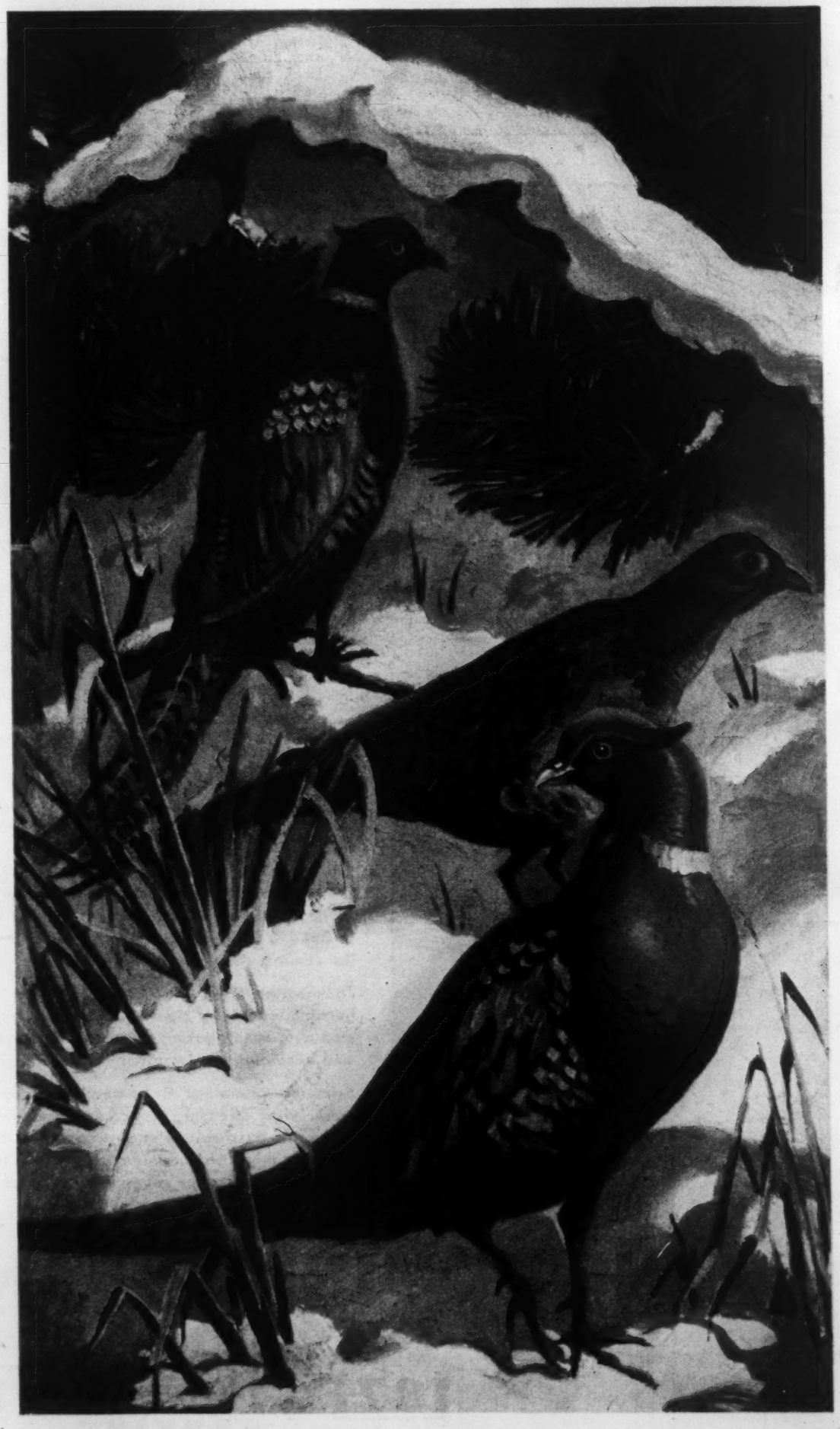
Up to certain distances from the blast this pressure wave impinging on the large area of ships' hulls will crush them as flat as an empty toothpaste tube. The distances at which this effect will take place on ships of various sizes, and for blasts at different depths remains to be determined.

It undoubtedly will mean sure destruction to submarines at much greater distances than that at which surface ships will be damaged. The effect on submarines may be so much greater that a spray of atomic energy bombs dropped at a certain distance from a war fleet or convoy may mean the destruction of all submarines without more than negligible damage to the surface ships. There will be no need for determining the location of the submarines. At closer distances the surface ships undoubtedly will suffer the same effects.

The future of marine warfare depends on the results observed in the forthcoming tests. It is likely that close marksmanship will not be required with atomic energy bombs because of the wide range over which they will be effective.

There will be an interesting double action effect in the underwater explosion. The atomic energy quickly will change the water to steam and dissociate the steam into hydrogen and oxygen. This will be the powerful primary blast. After this bubble cools to some extent and is compressed to smaller dimensions the hydrogen and oxygen, which comprise an explosive mixture, will unite causing a secondary temperature rise and a secondary blast.

If the explosion takes place too close to the surface of the water too great a portion of the effective pressure may be lost by blowing a giant bubble of steam into the air.



"PHEASANTS IN THE SNOW" *As painted for Carling's by Fred Finley, O.S.A.*

This picture is one of a series being painted for Carling's by famous Canadian artists on the subject of conservation of Canada's natural assets.

★A full colour reproduction, without advertising and suitable for framing, will be sent to each member of The Carling Conservation Club upon request to Dept. (D3), The Carling Breweries Limited, Waterloo, Ontario.

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YOURS TO PROTECT

"What Can I Do?"

The deep snows of a Canadian Winter, though they add vastly to the invigorating pleasures of outdoor recreation, are all too often only an added hazard in the lives of the wild creatures that inhabit our forests and fields. When heavy snow covers natural food supplies, game birds such as pheasants and partridge—even large animals like moose and deer—face death by starvation.

You may ask: "What can I do about it?"—this is a question each of us should ask and yet the answer is not hard to find. There is a part that you can play in the conservation of Canada's great heritage—of *your* great heritage of forest wealth, beauty and wild life. The first step in playing this part is to have a complete awareness of the vital need for conservation.

To assist you, Carling's invite you to become a member of The Carling Conservation Club. Through this medium you will obtain information on the needs of conservation and the ways in which you can help. ★Write now for membership to Dept. (D3), The Carling Breweries Limited, Waterloo, Ontario.

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THE MELTING POT

Arty Moppet Criticizes Helena's Show and Ribs Rubinstein Art

By J. N. HARRIS

VISITING the Helena Rubinstein exhibition with a young international art critic can be embarrassing. The one in question, *aetat* three years, visited the Picasso and Matisse exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum in Kensington early in January, and, thanks to the Canadian Dependents Repatriation scheme, was able to make the Rubinstein show at Eaton's last week.

The trouble is that she is in no doubt about what the pictures *mean*.

Confronted with a picture called "Childhood," an affair of membranes with a child in the centre, she remarked brightly, "That's a fairy." This brought a certain relief to people who were worrying about some horrible implications of the picture.

The portrait of Mme. Rubinstein by Tchelitchew, a face covered with pebbles, was quickly diagnosed as measles, so the young art critic was quickly withdrawn to a safer looking picture, a dough-colored portrait of Mme. R. by Marie Laurencin.

"Oh look, that lady has got Nivea Cream over herself," remarked the young critic.

"Hush, darling," her mother said, "I'm sure it's one of the Helena Rubinstein preparations."

But on anything labelled "Abstract Theme" the three-year-old was infallible.

She identified every object, and even remembered that one of them was "just like the horse that I drawed."

By the time she had stated that Senor Dali's "Recollections of Memory" was pretty—which it, by gosh, in a chocolate-box sort of way, is—it was considered time to take her upstairs for an ice-cream.

And by the way some young men in mauve slacks were beginning to glower, it probably was.

•

Balliol College,
Oxford.

MY DEAR Professor Norwood,

As chief of one of the more influential Zulu tribes, I must protest against your unprovoked attack on our native culture. It represents, to me, racial prejudice and cultural arrogance. I shall not hesitate to lay the whole affair before the U.N.O. All of the Zulus at present studying at Oxford unite with me in this protest.

When first I entered Canterbury Cathedral, I did *not* say, as you suggest, "Heap big kraal." As I remember it, I remarked to my cousin, M'Bulu M'Zulu (a Rhodes scholar of his year), "Ah, what memories of Eliot and à Becket the place calls forth."

Your suggestion that the products of practical education, divorced from all cultural tradition, should be called "White Zulus" is an unwarrantable slur on a noble race that has maintained its traditions intact—since the days of Ancient Egypt.

Besides, sir, classical education can be carried too far, as Miss Swanson's third husband remarked when, in reply to his enquiry as to the time she would join him across the channel, she cabled, *"Sick transit Gloria." Monday."*

When all Canadians have become glorified plumbers making each other bigger and better bathrooms and salesmen selling each other more and more comprehensive insurance policies, may I invite you, sir, to take the chair in classics at my old Alma Mater, Guba Wonga. There, although we have no yell, and the football coach must be content with a handful of Woolworth trinkets as his annual honorarium (a Queen's man, I regret to say), the spirit of human letters is a living, vital thing.

By that time, sir, you will no doubt have given up your chair to a Professor of Salesmanship Psychology, and you will be only too happy to acknowledge the wrong you have done our culture-loving people.

Yours etc., etc.,
M'Kenzie M'King M'Kong
Chief.

IT IS difficult for an advertiser to shock a nude-happy public taste after years of Petty and Varga girls. There was a time when the only advertising lady who appeared without all her clothes was the one in Eaton's Catalogue corset section. You could sneak a quick, guilty look at her while Mother was popping a stick of wood in the kitchen range and then pretend to be looking at the harness section.

Today, calendars hang in respectable offices that once would not have hung on the wall in the back room of the garage. They would have been kept in the desk. Nobody is surprised, now; nobody is shocked; but sadder still sadder, nobody gets a thrill.

Recently, however, a billboard has appeared which causes even tough, worldly bus-drivers to turn their heads in blushing confusion. The secret is that, contrary to appearances, billboard ladies are clothed in a Look, an expression of vapid dulness usually described by Hollywood columnists as "sultry"—that look, that dumb, unintelligent expression, as if the lady were idly choosing a new design for the boudoir wallpaper.

"She that has *that* is clad in compleat steel."

But the lady on this new, indecent billboard is, regrettably, not clothed with the Look.

She is wearing another conventional expression, one that is usually seen on the face of an eleven-year-old boy, who is usually represented as saying, "Yummee! Gee, Mum, Hooper's Super-Duper Snoopies are sure good for breakfast."

Mum is replying, "Good for boys and grown-ups too."

The effect of this expression worn by a lady reclining on a chesterfield, dressed only in a slip, is startling. Business men avoid their stenographer's eye as the bus goes past the billboard.

•

BURGOMASTER Robert Saunders and the burghers of Toronto the Good have offered liberal cash rewards to the Piper, whether Pied or Pie-Eyed, who brings in the greatest number of rat tails during rat-week.

Good citizens who are troubled with squirrels in the attic, however, cannot do the little furry fellows in, because Toronto numbers the Squirrel amongst our Four-Footed Friends.

This follows the usual Toronto pattern of making invidious distinctions among our four-footed friends. Dog licenses cost $2, bitch licenses $4. If the animal loses its tag, you must pay for a new one. (Dogs $0.50, bitches, $1.00). The tags are identical, at least Mr. Tumpane says so.

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1946 CATALOG

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Here it is night and *still* we're not finished. Overtime, all the time.

This *is* getting to be a habit.

Blame overtime on too much rush business, too many out of town, too much flu, too much new help. But the fact remains that lights burning after hours, and coffee and sandwiches sent in, are usually signs of inefficiency somewhere along the line.

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Once upon a time

... doctors and nurses had to work with antiseptics which were strong-smelling and poisonous and definitely dangerous in any but expert hands. Fortunately those days are gone. The modern antiseptic 'Dettol', though several times more deadly to germs than pure carbolic acid, is not poisonous. It is pleasant to use, it does not pain, it does not stain, and it is so safe that if necessary you could use it in the dark.

G.8a

A Maritimer Talks to the Rest of Canada

By WILLIAM RAND

The author of this article, a resident of Canning, N.S., is a frequent contributor to the Halifax Chronicle, in which his articles usually appear next to the editorial column. His general thesis is that the Maritime Provinces have been treated with extreme unfairness by the Dominion, in which their people constitute a small minority; and he regards the recent election in Nova Scotia as "an anti-Canadian, anti-Confederation kick, the voice of an exasperated, exploited people."

Since it appears that Mr. Rand may represent a considerable body of opinion in his province, Saturday Night has asked him to state his views in terms addressed to the Canadian people as a whole. If his controversial style appears somewhat vigorous in comparison with what is customary in the press of other parts of Canada than the Maritimes, we can assure our readers that this example is considerably milder than some of the Chronicle contributions.

THE editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, referring specifically to one of a series of letters written by the author of this article to the Halifax *Chronicle*, dated October 31, has suggested that "the Chronicle letter is obviously addressed solely to the people of Nova Scotia, but that it would serve a wider purpose to state the case as you have there stated it, but in terms which would be addressed to the people of Canada as a whole."

But the informed reader will know that there must be some sequence of events, that the statement of facts without order or background is labor lost, and that to condense the events of seventy years, inseparably linked with the present economic condition of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes, into a newspaper column is beyond the refinements of writing.

I shall state facts, fundamental facts, disagreeable facts, facts from available sources and documents. I use the word "Canada" as applying to Ontario and Quebec, otherwise known as Upper and Lower Canada.

It would be a weariness of the flesh to trace the wrangling of the two provinces. They were united in 1841, the British Parliament allotting an equal number of legislative members to each province. We shall see what followed. The shore of Lake Ontario was the haunt of bands of pirates, raiding and looting the lake shipping. This continued till an attack upon an American vessel brought a threat from the American to the British Government, that the treaty by which no armed ships were to be kept on the Lakes would be denounced if this continued. Britain became alarmed lest the Canadians involve her in a quarrel with the United States.

Absentee Rule

Before the union of the two provinces, Mackenzie and Papineau had led a rebellion against the arbitrary methods of the British Colonial Office. The Councils of the provinces were stuffed with members of the British nobility sent out for adventure. It was absentee rule. The rebellion was justified on every count. Let it be noted that in 1867 the Colonial Office had not changed its spots when it connived with political prostitutes and outlaws to attack and drag Nova Scotia into the Canadian cesspool.

At the first session of the 1841 Parliament, the old animosities flamed out. Measures introduced by one province were looked upon by the other as covering some sinister purpose. Suspicion was the watchword. Discussion was bitter and violent, the members were balanced in numbers, legislation was a stalemate, nothing was done. Government followed government into the discard. Progressive legislation became impossible, stalemate continued till at last Canada was without funds, with no credit at home or abroad. Canada was bankrupt and poverty stricken.

The situation was desperate, and something had to be done. It was here that Confederation was born. Here began the history of crime. Down by the sea, the three Maritime provinces had grown wealthy. In Nova Scotia the shores were fringed with shipyards, the ring of the caulking tool never ceased. Her ships were in every trading port of the world, officered and manned by Nova Scotians. Her merchants had offices and representatives in many countries. At the time we were sold, there were 1650 vessels registered at the port of Halifax. Nova Scotia was the richest, per head of population, of any British colony on this continent, with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island close seconds. It stands as the blackest chapter of British rule on this continent, that a loyal and progressive province should be handed over to a bankrupt Canada as an appeasement, that thing which has damned British diplomacy right down to Munich.

Nova Scotia Was Sold

Nova Scotia was denied a voice, she was gagged and sold. Tupper was in London conniving with "unhemped Adderly" of the Colonial office, for the sale of his native province, a companion-piece to Judas Iscariot, a Quisling protoype. John A. Macdonald was on this side, cajoling, lying, bribing. Tupper was anxious to get everything forward, and the Act passed by the British Parliament, for he feared rebellion in Nova Scotia. But Macdonald preferred the still hunt, and wrote Tupper the following letter:—"It appears to us to be important that the Bill should not be finally settled till just before the meeting of the British Parliament. The measure must be carried *per saltum* (a leap or a jump) and no echo of it must reverberate through the British Provinces till it becomes law. . . Its publication would excite a new and fierce agitation on this side of the Atlantic. The Act once passed and beyond remedy, the people will soon learn to be reconciled to it."

No gang of thieves ever assembled to plan their attack upon the vaults in more cold blood than did these political prostitutes and guerrillas to seize the wealth of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. In the time of Charles the First they would have been hanged. Incidentally, it is an illuminating flash upon the educational standards of Ontario, that its school history teaches in three lines the entry of Nova Scotia into Confederation, beginning, "In 1867 Nova Scotia was *allowed* to join the Canadian Confederacy."

When it was learned that the Bill had been passed in London, the anger of the citizens of Nova Scotia knew no restraint. The British flag was torn down and trampled, the press appeared in black borders, the regimental commanders of the Nova Scotia militia prayed for word to come that revolt was afoot, the bayonets of the Halifax garrison were doubled up to intimidate the people. The statement was made, and still is, that Queen Victoria was deliberately misinformed by her ministers, as to the import of the Bill, when she signed it. Canada was appeased.

Orgy of Looting

The orgy of loot soon began. The Maritimes, submerged by numbers in Parliament, were helpless. Piratical laws were ground out. The freedom of the seas, the birthright of an island province, upon and under which the wealth of the Maritimes had been built up, was invaded, their ports and harbors were placed under commercial blockade by tariffs as deadly as though gunboats were placed at every port. Trade must be only with Canada under any system of extortion the Canadians chose to impose. Our shipyards became junk, our shipping was driven from the seas, our industry, our commerce, from the land. Two-thirds of our population has been destroyed. Refusing to live under Canadian brigandage, they migrated to New England, till there are more Nova Scotians and their families there than in Nova Scotia.

In 1867 Confederation gave Nova Scotia nineteen members in the Federal Parliament. Today we have twelve, with another cut coming. Today, collapsed wharves and rotting

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Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Canada's new Governor General, was accompanied by Lady Margaret Alexander when he opened the second term of the Khaki University of Canada at Watford, in Britain. Brig.-Gen. G. Beament, College head, stands between them; Lt. Gen. G. Simonds (rt.).

warehouses take the place of sixteen warehousing ports, eighteen ports of registry, seventy-five customs offices, in Nova Scotia. Before the war, ex-premier Baldwin of Britain, with his Colonial Secretary, visited Halifax. He wished to see the harbor and shipping. He looked, and saw the collapsed wharves and rotting warehouses, and he knew why. He contrasted that with the magnificent harbor before him—a ghost harbor—and said, "I am amazed at the conditions your people tolerate." His secretary, following, said, "Here you are jutting out into the highways of commerce, you should be another England on this side of the Atlantic." They passed up to Canada, and found the Ontario press sniffing the wind, and tacitly accusing them of encouraging discontent in the Maritimes, a whiff of pure Canadianism. With these historical and economic facts, the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will understand why the Nova Scotia flag flies at half-mast on July 1, why the Canadian doggerel, "O Canada", is much like a red rag to a bull, why the Canadian press slobbering about "unity" makes the Maritimer hold his nose. The Canadian who cannot understand why Nova Scotia refuses longer to see his native province rot under Canadian brigandage is hopelessly ignorant. The Federal Parliament sanctions the robbery, and then sits with its tongue in its cheek enacting penal laws against illicit restraints of trade.

The recent elections in Nova Scotia have obliterated an old-time party, a result which the *Chronicle* describes as a brilliant victory for the Liberal party. It was not that. It was an anti-Canadian, anti-Confederate kick, the voice of an exasperated, exploited people, a people bled white to fatten a centralized organization of Canadian junkers. They had been given to understand that to attack these things was the objective of the Government, and voted accordingly. If the Government of Nova Scotia comes back from the Provincial-Dominion Conference with tariff blockade of our ports still in existence, with laws which empower one half of the people to live upon the vitals of the other half, with powers left in the hands of the Canadians to antagonize and destroy every friendly market Nova Scotia ever had, it will let loose a deluge of anti-Confederation anger and denunciation.

Own Trade Agreements

The question of the attempted seizure of our income, corporation, and succession duties by the federal power touches only the fringe of things. The Government must go to the Conference with definite demands. The people who live from the soil of Nova Scotia must make their own trade agreements with Cuba and Newfoundland. By virtue of what does an aggregation of Canadian landlubbers presume to veto the trade between three islands in the Atlantic? Does the Government propose to submit to the veto of foreigners, when it proposes to erect a flouring mill on the Halifax waterfront at the terminals? The Canadian guerrillas do not wish to see a flouring mill, any more than they wish to see a cement plant, or any plant, in Nova Scotia. Why are the terminals there? To let ice-bogged Canada get out to salt water. Does any one believe there would be any terminals there if the St. Lawrence were open the year around? To add insult to injury, a Harbor Commission, domiciled in the back of the continent, walks over the heads of competent men living on the sea-front, men who know ships and shipping. It is past time that backwoods control of our ports came to an end. Does Nova Scotia propose to submit to the bleeding of the motor vehicles gang by which two to three millions yearly are ripped out of the people of this province? Loot, which goes directly into the jeans of thieves, backed by Parliament! Are the Maritimes to be manacled by federal edicts, and then told to work and get money to pay taxes to Canada?

There is but one way out of the Canadian clutches. Nova Scotia must collect all taxes, customs, excise included, and hand over to Canada our per capita tax for the legitimate public services, and we shall define what "legitimate" implies. Our taxes will not be strained through the fingers of Canadian racketeers.

It is for the Nova Scotia Government to tell the Conference bluntly that unless the blockade by tariff, embargos and impudent encroachment upon the internal affairs of our people cease, it will issue a proclamation to the people of Nova Scotia, calling upon them to refuse to pay taxes of any kind to Canada. The people demand a showdown. Such a pronouncement would be the sunrise upon the resurrection of liberty and freedom which for seventy years in these Maritimes have lain buried under the wreckage of constitutional laws, Canadian violence and economic brutality.

The American Colonies held the gun to the same devilish thing. It is only forty years since Norway held the gun to the head of the Scandinavian Kingdom, and seceded, for the exact reasons which now obtain in Nova Scotia. Where in history did a Maritime people submit to the domination of an inland horde?

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Premium Income	$ 2,496,104.61	$ 321,169.00
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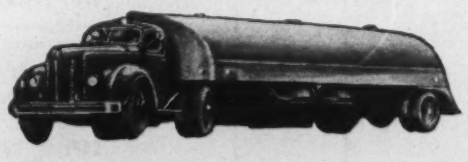

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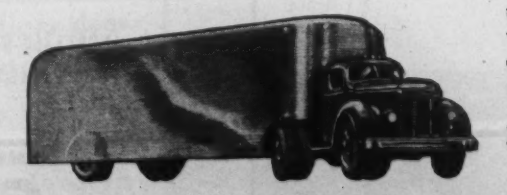

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INTERNATIONAL Trucks

Even Leonardo da Vinci Dreamed About Flying

By DAVID ENGLAND

How old is flying? Practical flight is, of course, the achievement only of the present century, Orville Wright making his first successful flight at Kitty Hawk in December, 1903, when he remained in the air for 59 seconds with a speed of 30 m.p.h. Back in 1500, however, Leonardo da Vinci dreamed and wrote about flying, and from then on such men as Fleyder, Borelli and Francesco de Lana gave much thought to the subject. In Britain in 1809 Sir George Cayley designed a model combination of helicopter and aeroplane, and it was largely due to his efforts that, despite much ridicule, the Royal Aeronautical Society was formed in 1866. Jet propulsion and wind tunnel experiments were carried out by the society soon after its inauguration and it is believed that Stringfellow's model triplane would have flown if its trial flight in 1868 had been unrestricted.

The Royal Aeronautical Society has recently celebrated its 80th birthday.

JET PROPULSION for aeronautical purposes." No, that's not a headline from a recent report. It is rather startling to learn that it was printed 60 years before the first jet-plane flew, in fact nearly 20 years before the first heavier-than-air machine left the ground. It is the title of a lecture given before the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1866. That famous body recently celebrated its eightieth anniversary, and this discussion of jet propulsion is one of the most remarkable incidents in its long story.

The honor of flying the first plane rests with the Wright brothers, but Britons can rightly be proud of the fact that the Royal Aeronautical Society is the oldest and most influential body in the world. The astonishing range of pioneer work to its credit fills volumes. Another example is that whereas today wind tunnel experiments rank among the most essential aspects of aeronautical research, the society carried out the first experiments of this kind in the world — only two years after its foundation.

Practical flight is, of course, the achievement only of the present century, but long before that man was interested in its possibilities. The Royal Aeronautical Society was founded as the result of years of agitation by such men as Sir George Cayley, now known as "the father of British aeronautics," whose work is honored the world over. In the year of Queen Victoria's accession he tried to establish such a body but without success and did not live to see its inauguration in January, 1866, for he died in 1857. Cayley made notable advances in grasping the true principles of flight, and was keenly interested in helicopters and gliders.

It was even claimed by a descendant that Cayley made a "flying machine." A statement ran: "In this machine he inveigled his coachman, who jumped out on its leaving the ground and broke his leg and the machine. The engine employed was driven by a number of explosions of gunpowder, each in a cell of its own discharged by a detonator."

The first famous name in the history of the Royal Aeronautical Society is that of the inventor John Stringfellow. He worked in co-operation with another notable pioneer, Henson, who, however, after a series of failures, went to America.

The first of the model machines which they built in partnership was driven by a small steam engine. It was a failure, owing to the fact that sufficient speed could not be attained to maintain flight. Stringfellow wrote of this: "There stood our aerial protégée in all her purity—too delicate, too fragile, too beautiful for this rough world; at least those were my ideas at the time, but little did I know how soon it was to be realized. I soon found, before I had time to introduce the spark, a drooping in the wings, a flagging in all the parts.

"In less than ten minutes the machine was saturated with wet from a deposit of dew, so that anything like a trial was impossible by night. I did not consider we could get the silk tight and rigid enough. Indeed, the framework was altogether too weak. The steam engine was the best part. Our lack of success was not for want of power or sustaining surface, but for want of proper adaptation of the means to the end of the various parts."

Stringfellow refused to give up, and his reward came when the Society staged its first aeronautical exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1868. He won the prize of £100 for the engine with the lowest weight-power ratio. The scene was one of the most momentous in the history of flight. For Stringfellow was, undoubtedly, the first man to achieve successful flight with a heavier-than-air machine, although only a model one.

Unfortunately, however, the flight was not a free one, though that was not Stringfellow's fault, but due to the authorities at the Crystal Palace, who refused to allow it. The model was flown suspended from a wire, had a 10-ft. span, and was two ft. across at the widest parts of the wings. It was a triplane, and had two propellers. The model flew splendidly, and, if free, it is believed it would have risen, since it lifted the wire in its motion. As it was, it travelled along the wire and struck a hole in the canvas placed at the end of the hall to stop its flight.

The pioneers were up against a lot of ridicule, even so famous a scientist as Lord Kelvin in the nineties asserting he had not the smallest molecule of faith in aerial navigation other than ballooning. This was when he was asked by Lord (then Major) Baden-Powell to join the Royal Aeronautical Society. Indeed, for the first 40 years of its existence, the latter could not boast a membership of 100; but now it exceeds 5,000. Baden-Powell was one of the first two Englishmen to fly. His companion was Griffith Brewer, and the pilot Wilbur Wright. Other eminent pioneers in the history of British navigation were Lord Brabazon, Verdon-Roe, Cody, Handley Page, T. O. M. Sopwith, and G. de Havilland.

British sailors are popular with more than girls in foreign ports. In Singapore these lads were besieged by native youngsters for chocolate, and the sailors gave up their ration of "nutty" to the children with right royal good will.

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1939 $ 56,524,000
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—payments to living Policyowners, death benefits paid to beneficiaries and amounts added to Policyowners' Funds.
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1945 $ 38,712,602

ASSETS
—these are the total resources of the Company. They are well diversified and conservatively appraised.
1939 $167,456,203
1945 $245,030,037

LIABILITIES
—these are our obligations of which 98% are set aside for the benefit of Policyowners.
1939 $160,851,429
1945 $232,702,130

CAPITAL, CONTINGENCY RESERVE AND SURPLUS
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ART AND ARTISTS

Rubinstein Exhibit Reveals This Collector's Catholic Taste

By PAUL DUVAL

IT HAS been a hallmark of most private art collections in the past that they were composed of pictures painted by "old masters." By purchasing something which had the sanction of history, the collector presumed that he was playing safe. This practice persisted in spite of the fact that neither decades nor centuries succeed in making mediocre work good, or good work better; and the number of persons of means who collected exclusively works by painters of their own time has been, and, on the whole, remains, relatively few. Madame Helena Rubinstein is one of these relatively few. Her large collection of canvases has been selected almost wholly from the studios of artists who have lived during her own lifetime, and is a tribute to both the courage of Madame Rubinstein and the wisdom of her artistic advisers.

The above facts are apparent to anyone who has viewed the selection of works from her private collection at the Eaton's Galleries in Toronto. Though it is only a relatively small cross-section from her drawings, paintings and sculpture housed in Paris, London and New York, it conveys some notion of her catholic tastes. There is a great difference, for instance, between the aesthetic puritanism of Braque's small "Still Life With Pipe," and the lush, slightly over-painted portrait of a woman resting, by Chaim Soutine. Of all the things in the exhibition, I think I like best the serpentine portrait of a young red-headed girl by Amodeo Modigliani, the Derain portrait called "Resting," and the two Chagall circus fantasies which are among the best paintings he did during his recent trip to Mexico that was, on the whole, not very fruitful.

Early Picasso

It was fortunate that there were enabled to be shown four examples of Picasso, all relatively early but each of which stems from a distinct period in his hectic aesthetic evolution. The rather heavily featured "Portrait of a Young Boy," is particularly interesting in that it reveals the transition between his period of blue Harlequins and the canvases of almost purely negroid inspiration which followed it.

Pavel Tchelitchew is, of course, practically unknown in this country where his peculiar brand of fantasy would make faint impress on most eyes at present, in any event. But Tchelitchew, self trained and quite sincere, is an exceedingly able artist with a purely personal vision, who has had a notable success in both Paris and London, particularly the latter, and is deeply respected in New York. The portrait of Madame Rubinstein by him is not to be taken too seriously as an easel painting, since it was created with a particular need for a specific interior in mind, rather than as a work of art. The portrait of a child merged in a fiery web of linear pattern as an embryo in a womb is, however, an excellent example of this unusual artist at his most sincere.

The above remarks regarding Tchelitchew's sincerity and his intensity as an artist are not, unfortunately, always applicable to success-seeking, surrealist Salvador Dali. Dali, who is, in partnership with his wife, Gala, one of the most consummately clever showmen of our time, paints far too often with an eye (and both his wife's) to his audience. About his technical facility there is no doubt; about his position in the history of art there can also be slight doubt—it will probably be somewhat above Luke Fildes or Landseer, but somewhat below that of the better pre-Raphaelites.

Among the less spectacular but interesting paintings in this same show are works by Dufy, Renoir, Degas (a rather saccharine pastel of ballet dancers,) two canvases by Brazilian, French-schooled Candido Portinari, a fine early nude by Lautrec, a small glowing Rouault *gouache*, and one of Moise Kissling's portraits of a child. . .

For a private collector to permit the walls of her home to be divested of many works of art for a considerable period of time, as in this case, is a generous cultural gesture. It is to be hoped that those in a position to profit by it, did so.

Other comment on the Rubinstein exhibit appears on page 17.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Shake-up In C.B.C. Program Department Brings New Shows

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THE listening public knows very little about it, and it may be some weeks before there are any visible signs, but inside the C.B.C. program department there's quite a shake-up going on. It all started when Harry J. Boyle, who used to run the C.B.C.'s "Farm Forum," was made program director for the two networks, Dominion and Trans-Canada.

Boyle, who is also a writer of considerable talent, decided that too many people in the program department were occupying office chairs when they ought to be out in the radio studios producing programs. One of the first things he did was to accept a suggestion from Andrew Allen that Allen produce a new musical broadcast. If you listen on February 20 you'll probably hear something new in radio. Andrew Allen is too talented a producer to be spending his time in an executive office with the C.B.C. and "Stage '46" surely isn't such a task that it occupies his whole week. I have a feeling that his new show will win far more friends for radio and the C.B.C. than "Stage '46" has done. Lots of people don't like "Stage '46." Some of them don't like it because it is courageous enough to say some things that need saying.

Under the guidance of R. S. Lambert, educational director for the C.B.C., there is a steadily growing service of radio programs for schoolchildren in Canada. Favorable comment came from many quarters following the Shakespeare series. Now four senior elementary and high schools, two in the east and two in the west, will take part in a series of National School broadcasts entitled "Citizens-To-Be." The first program went on the air on Friday, Feb. 1, at 10 a.m. E.S.T. on the Trans-Canada network.

What is needed is more uniform use of radio receiving sets in the schools of the provinces. I suppose the way to increase the number of radio receivers in schools is to improve the programs suitable for classroom study. The C.B.C. has prepared some excellent material for the use of school-teachers, the programs are improving, and now it behooves the departments of education in provinces, and Boards of Education in cities and towns, to make certain that the best in radio is used for the improvement of class studies.

Radio Vaudeville

One of these days, just as soon as our Canadian servicemen are all brought home and travel conditions improve, vaudeville will come back. It will be a new kind of vaudeville. It will be radio vaudeville.

Right now "The Happy Gang" is making preparations for out-of-town engagements across Canada. Wherever they have appeared they have attracted tremendous crowds, two, three or four thousand people. Bert Niosi and his orchestra travelled to Western Canada despite jammed railway conditions and packed them in everywhere they went. Gordon Sinclair and Alan Savage have taken their Friday night show "Ontario Panorama" to scores of little and big places in Ontario, and have met with warm welcomes everywhere.

People are curious to see what radio performers look like. The coming of television, and the return of vaudeville, will make it necessary for radio artists to develop new techniques for personal appearances. People with stage experience will have their day again. Those who can't memorize a script will find themselves without a part. Mark my words, vaudeville is coming back.

Canadians in Demand

Canadians ought to be proud of three young men who have recently crashed the gates of New York with their writing talents. You have already read here of Fletcher Markle's being invited by Columbia's "Workshop" to write and produce three plays (they will now be heard in March, the program was delayed). On top of that, a lad who never sold a script in the United States in his life, Lee Allen, of Toronto (Orenstein is his real name, but he uses Allen for stage work) submitted a play to Helen Hayes, and had it instantly accepted for $500. A third Toronto youth, Norman Williams, age 23, received the jolt of his life recently when Norman Corwin wrote him that he was producing his (Williams') play "Homecoming" on the first "Workshop" program of the season.

Very soon, with things like that happening, we in Canada will find that our bright young men would be far better off remaining in Canada, and submitting their wares to the United States by mail. I like what orchestra leader Bert Niosi wrote recently in a youth publication, *Canadian High News*: "A lot of people wonder why I don't go to the States. I firmly believe that there is as much, if not more, opportunity for the popular musician in Canada. Musically-minded students need not go to the United States to find positions with rosy futures. The jobs are awaiting the good musicians right here in Canada. After my recent tour across Canada, I can see that there's a mighty lot of space left for any good Canadian talent. After all, it is our country. Let's stick by it."

If Canadians can find a market for their talents by using both Canada and the United States, it is almost certain that we shall see a halt to the trek of Canadians southward.

Program News

What readers seem to appreciate most is definite news about programs that are worth listening to. The daily newspaper listings are too scant, they say. A program by a great symphony, with a world-known guest artist, is often described as "musical program." Now that might mean anything. So now we will hurry through a number of programs we think might interest you.

Do you know about the "Symphonies for Youth," played on Saturdays at 1 p.m. E.S.T. over A.B.C. Then watch for the Columbia "Workshop" programs, also on Saturdays, at 2.30 p.m. E.S.T. Lots of listeners don't know about the great Metropolitan Opera broadcasts on Saturday afternoon. (By the way, more than 200 Canadians sent in requests for opera they want the "Met" to do next season.) There's a new mystery series to be heard Monday nights, with Jack Smart starring. I find Jack Carson very amusing on Wednesday nights. Deems Taylor on "The Battle of Music," heard Sunday afternoons at 4.30 E.S.T. is bright. "Curtain Time" on Wednesday nights is getting better all the time.

Bing Crosby returned to "The Music Hall" on Feb. 7 and will be heard for at least 13 Thursdays. "Gateways to Music," heard Tuesdays, is definitely worth-while. "Great Moments in Music," heard Wednesdays, is another top-notch program.

Canadian radio notes: Listeners to "Stage '46" were glad to hear that Len Peterson, now released from army service, is back writing good radio scripts. . . . Flight Lieut. Ron Gadsby has been appointed to broadcast stories of the Muskox expedition, over C.B.C. . . . In addition to "The Johnny Home Show," the C.B.C. is attempting to provide information to ex-servicemen through a series called "The Repat Reporter." It is heard Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 p.m. E.S.T., with Max Braithwaite reporting. . . . Few radio writers have created so much stir on the air as Lister Sinclair, of Toronto. His latest effort, "We All Hate Toronto," provoked editorial comment in newspapers that rarely even mention broadcasting. . . . A Toronto station, C.K.E.Y., recently announced that newscasts are even more popular now than they were during wartime. One would have readily gambled that peace would have brought a lessening of interest in the news, but apparently it didn't work out that way . . . One of our favorite singers on the Canadian air is Anna Malenfant, of Montreal, who will be heard on Paul Scherman's "Electric Hour" Monday, Feb. 11, at 8 p.m. E.S.T.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Cheering Statements of Wartime Dietitians Were Just Too Rosy

By P. O'D.

AT REGULAR intervals all through the war we were cheered up by reassuring statements from experts, official and otherwise, as to the continued good health of the people of these islands, in spite of low diet and all the devilries of the Nazis. Scientifically balanced rations, we were told, with every little vitamin doing its duty and the proteins and carbohydrates and the rest of them working smoothly together to fill us with vim and vigor—were keeping the national health on a higher level even than in time of peace. And there were, of course, plenty of statistics to back it all up.

Naturally it was very encouraging to be told this, even though one didn't feel so particularly broad, bouncing, and brawny oneself. It was at least nice to know that nearly everybody else was in the pink. And so one choked back whatever suspicions one might entertain that the picture was much too rosy, and that possibly there were some far from satisfactory features in the situation. As a matter of fact, there were, and they are now being revealed—now that it is quite safe to do so.

A recent report by the Medical Officer of the London County Council makes interesting but also depressing comparisons between the vital statistics of London and New York. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, for instance, in London is twice that of New York, and from other forms of tuberculosis between three and four times. The death rate from "flu" is also much higher in London. The only cheering item on the list is the increase of the London birth-rate—which may, I suppose, be taken as a healthy sign. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate of London is "substantially higher" than in New York, and so even this advantage is lost, and very sadly lost.

It would be a mistake to attribute all this to under-nourishment. War-strain no doubt has had a good deal to do with it, as have also the hardships inseparable from the various "blitzes". But it seems likely enough that the brief cause has been insufficient food of the right kind, and dietetic experts are now admitting as much.

This doesn't mean that the cheering statistics handed out to us during the struggle were faked. It is just that they didn't tell the whole story. It is one thing to survive, and another to live in full health and vigor. Besides, this sort of thing is cumulative. Lack of proper food does not get you down right away. You can carry on for quite a long time, especially if the will to carry on is strong. But in the end you are down and you feel down. And that is what is now happening to a great many people in this country.

The other day I had occasion to ask a local haulage contractor to do a little job for me. He said he didn't know when he would be able to do it, as more than half his men were away ill.

"What's the matter with all these fellows?" I asked, being made a little suspicious by the stories of absenteeism and "ca' canny" in the Press.

He turned on me almost fiercely.

"Not enough to eat! That's what's wrong with them. How can you expect men to do the heavy work they do on the kind of food they get? Not one of them is really fit."

And that, I suppose, is the grim answer to a good many of our present labor troubles.

Reception for Bananas

When the first cargo of bananas to reach this country for five years or more arrived at Bristol the other day, the Mayor and Council held a civic reception for it. Can't you see 'is Worship and the Civic Fathers in their robes of state, accompanied by the mace-bearer, greeting the fruit on the dock with medieval dignity?

If bananas could blush, no doubt these did. And all those pathetic stories of little chilren of five, who had never seen a banana in their lives! And the even more pathetic jokes the humorists have been making about bananas all these years! All this excitement may be very touching and heart-warming and whatever you please, but a good deal naturally depends on how you feel about bananas.

Now if they had given a civic welcome to the first cargo of oranges, I should have been in hearty accord. If I could have been present, I would have waved my battered old hat and raised my cracked old voice with the best of them. But bananas! Those dull, flavorless vegetables.

The odd feature about it is that English people really do love the things. If they could have their way, they'd go about all day peeling and eating them and throwing the skins all over the place. But perhaps they'll eat the skins of this first lot.

Evidently there is something about bananas—besides the skin, I mean—to which the British temperament responds, something solid and dependable and satisfying. Nothing flighty or mercurial about bananas, no squirting juice, no stone to jar the heedless tooth! All you have to do is to turn back the thick skin and bite off the stuffing in long, thick, mouthfilling chunks. But I don't think I'll write any more about it. I don't feel very well.

Death of Eleanor Rathbone

When Eleanor Rathbone died recently, the House of Commons lost one of its most distinguished Members—distinguished for courage, tenacity, and the firm grasp of large social questions. She was a woman of remarkable ability, who had throughout her long public career devoted herself with utter sincerity and unselfishness to social reform.

To her was chiefly due the passing of the Family Allowances Act. For this she had planned and struggled for many years, harrying her friends and opponents alike, driven on by her passion for social justice. When finally this great and beneficent measure became law, the whole House rose and cheered her, in recognition of her efforts and her triumph.

To any who may feel inclined to question the value of the contribution of women Members to the deliberations of Parliament, the career of Eleanor Rathbone is, in itself, a more than sufficient answer.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1945

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash on Hand and in Banks		$6,416,698.98
Investments in Marketable Securities at cost (Quoted Market Value $427,000.00)	369,003.92	
Accounts and Bills Receivable less Reserve for doubtful accounts	1,184,277.28	
Inventories as certified by responsible officials: Stocks of beer and other products, raw materials and supplies valued at the lower of cost or market	4,723,771.43	
Containers at estimated value not in excess of replacement cost	1,275,794.59	
Prepaid Expenses	418,021.26	
		$14,387,567.46
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		1,720,623.11
Investments in Shares of other Brewing Companies: (Quoted Market Value $1,666,000.00)		1,003,920.13
Deferred Charges: Debenture Discount and Expenses, less amounts written off	$ 173,917.36	
Sundry	279,774.47	
		453,691.83
Fixed Assets:		
Land	$1,464,174.44	
Buildings	$7,659,190.30	
Plant and Equipment	10,275,415.22	
	$17,934,605.52	
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	5,816,476.36	
	12,118,129.16	
		13,582,303.60
Sundry Properties and Investments including interest in Affiliated Company and Subsidiary Company not consolidated in Balance Sheet at book values, less reserves		1,139,172.15
Premium paid on purchase of shares of Subsidiaries acquired since the 31st October, 1943		3,128,944.62
		$35,416,222.90

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities			$ 2,416,249.96
Income and Excess Profits Taxes accrued less payments thereon		$5,777,332.74	
Less: United States Government Securities, at cost plus accrued interest, deposited with bank under loan agreement for payment of United States taxes		2,528,693.22	
			3,248,639.52
			$ 5,664,889.48
Debentures and Notes Payable			
Serial Notes payable in instalments from the 15th December, 1946, to the 15th December, 1950		$1,459,654.23	
Notes due $550,000.00 annually from the 31st December, 1946 to the 31st December, 1954		4,950,000.00	
		6,409,654.23	
Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage: Authorized $10,000,000.00			
Issued — $5,000,000.00 of which $400,000.00 have matured.			
Outstanding:			
Serial Debentures maturing in annual instalments of $200,000.00 on the 1st July, 1946 to 1952 inclusive and $300,000.00 on the 1st July, 1953 to 1960 inclusive and $400,000.00 on the 1st July, 1961 and 1962 and bearing interest at various rates from 3¼% to 4½% according to dates of maturity		4,600,000.00	
			11,009,654.23
Inventory Reserve			332,968.31
Minority Interest in Subsidiary Company			1,617,907.17
Capital and Surplus represented by:			
Authorized Capital 3,236,491 Common Shares of no par value.			
Issued Capital: 1,735,791 Common Shares of no par value		11,040,102.61	
Capital Surplus		1,724,571.19	
Distributable Surplus		4,026,129.91	
			16,790,803.71
			$35,416,222.90

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited, and of its Subsidiary Companies with three exceptions referred to hereunder, for the year ended the 31st October, 1945. In connection therewith we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. In the case of three Subsidiary Companies not audited by us we have had produced to us Balance Sheets with relative Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts, certified by their respective auditors, which have been accepted by us for inclusion in the accompanying Consolidated Accounts. Based upon such examination we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet as supplemented by the explanatory notes numbered 1 to 7 inclusive appended thereto is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its Subsidiary Companies as at the 31st October, 1945, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors

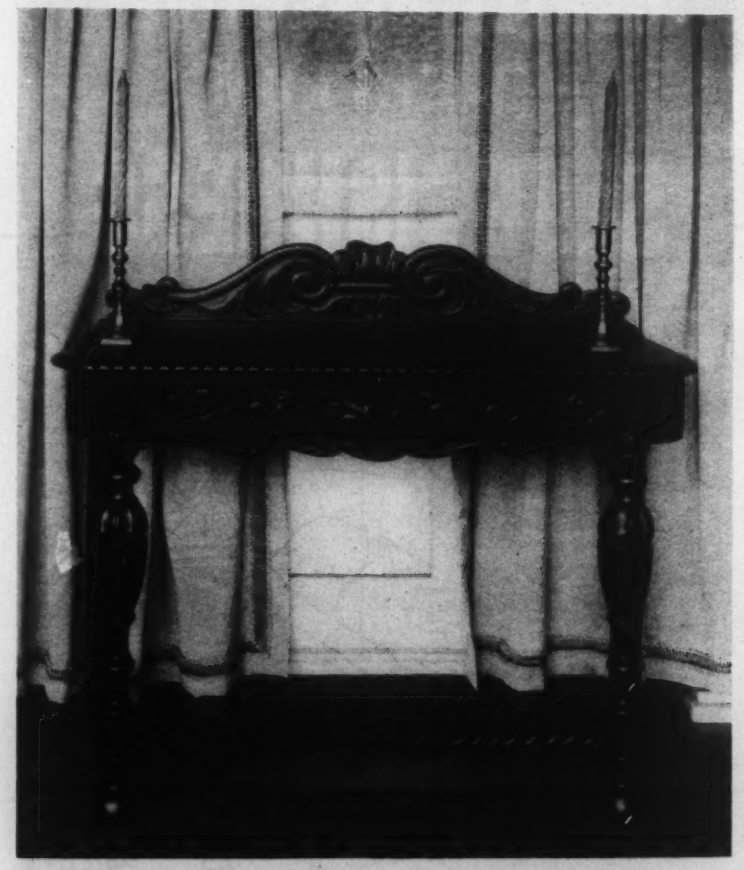
DATED at Toronto, Ontario, 21st January, 1946.

Approved on behalf of the Board, E. P. TAYLOR, *Director.*
D. C. BETTS, *Director.*

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS

For the Year ended the 31st October, 1945

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1944		$2,737,096.64
Add: Net Profit for the year ended the 31st October, 1945		2,294,347.47
		$5,031,444.11
Deduct: Dividends Paid		
Preference Shares	$ 808,258.20	
Common Shares	197,056.00	
	1,005,314.20	
Balance at the 31st October, 1945		$4,026,129.91



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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Wise of All Generations in Their Searching for Reality

THE PERENNIAL PHILOSOPHY by Aldous Huxley. (Oxford, $3.75)

ALL peoples, the world over, and in all ages, have cherished the belief in a Creative Spirit, "Maker of all things, Judge of all men." That belief Leibniz called "the perennial philosophy" since no frosts of questioning, or no withering heat of intellectual superbity had ever eradicated it. Even in this century, when eyes by the million are temporarily dazzled by Science, people in general, while denying God in words and conduct still have some mental reservations. One thinks of Dr. Johnson's comment concerning the possible existence of ghosts: "what we deny by our words, we confess by our fears."

With the belief in God marches parallel another belief, that the human soul is capable, in some degree, of coming into tune with the Infinite. Among all peoples some individuals have sought, by suppression of their animal nature and their self-love, to achieve this harmony. Saints, seers, prophets, mystics we call them, and certainly their influence on the world-and-all has been notable.

Aldous Huxley, novelist, playwright, social satirist, has wearied of the "set-up" we call civilization but which is really an invitation to world-wide murder and destruction. So, in this book he presents a collection of the wisdom of God-seekers in all ages and among all races. Purposely he limits rigidly his quotations from the Bible because he feels that the loftiest utterances, when too familiar, often lose their force. So he goes to the sages of India and China as well as to the saints and quietists of the West and finds them in harmony with the Gospel of St. John.

The quotations are interspersed with commentary, gracefully written and often most vigorous in criticism. Here is a sample: "The Twentieth Century is the Age of Noise. Physical noise, mental noise and noise of desire—we hold history's record for all of them. And no wonder; for all the resources of our almost miraculous technology have been thrown into the current assault against silence. That most popular and influential of all recent inventions, the radio, is nothing but a conduit through which pre-fabricated din can flow into our homes. And this din goes far deeper, of course, than the ear-drums. It penetrates the mind, filling it with a babel of distractions—news items, mutually irrelevant bits of information, blasts of corybantic or sentimental music, continually repeated doses of drama that brings no catharsis, but merely create a craving for daily or hourly emotional enemas."

Against this one remembers a quotation, "Be still and know that I am God." A serious book, a well-done book, that is an adventure to read.

•

Saints And Civilization

THE SAINTS THAT MOVED THE WORLD, by René Fulop-Miller. (Oxford, $2.50)

FIVE qualities in the character of Jesus, says the author, were renunciation, understanding, love, will and enthusiasm. Five devoted followers who were canonized by the Church each reflected one of these qualities; Anthony, the hermit, Augustine, the philosopher, Francis of Assisi, whose daystar was love, Ignatius, the disciplinarian, and Theresa, the enthusiast.

In a profound and alert introduction the author shows how the mechanistic conception of the universe has failed. Even the ablest of the scientists, Eddington and Jeans, Milliken and Whitehead, for example, have discovered a "beyond" not to be explained but by the immanence of God. Sir John Scott Haldane is quoted as saying that materialism, once a scientific theory, and now the fatalistic creed of thousands, is "nothing better than a superstition."

He argues that the men of superior goodness, rather than Kings and statesmen, were the creators of civilization. "Among the saints are the first proclaimers of humanitarian ideals, the first fighters for social justice, the first champions of the poor. They deemed all nations and races equal. . . . they were the first liberators of the slaves. They established the sanctity of work. . . . They elevated woman to the rank of a partner of man. . . . They were the first educators."

So he dips into the accredited "Lives" of his chosen five, summarizes each, not omitting the strange visions and ecstasies which most moderns regard with a cool skepticism, and shows his specific relation to the idealization of the social order.

Naturally the author, being a Catholic, though of liberal trend, writes from a Catholic point of view, but is not forgetful of Protestant asceticism and of the decadence of the Church which brought about the Reformation.

•

Waiting For Germans

BRITAIN'S HOME GUARD, by John Brophy and Eric Kennington. (Oxford, $2.00.)

IN MAY, 1940, when the invasion of England was momentarily expected, Mr. Anthony Eden broadcast an appeal for volunteers, between the ages of 15 and 65, who would use their leisure hours—or moments—in defence training. The Government hoped that perhaps 150,000 men could be found. Within two weeks 400,000 had applied. In six weeks the number was 1,000,000. For a long time they had, practically speaking, no weapons. Their reliance was on "Molotov cocktails;" glass bottles filled with gasoline, phosphorus and other quick inflammables, in the hands of resolute men. And the invasion never came.

Mr. Brophy's description of the rise and polishing of the Home Guard is excellent, but the feature of the little book consists of nineteen color-portraits of typical Home Guardsmen from all parts of the British Isles. The spirit of determination breathes from every one.

•

The Capital

OTTAWA, OLD AND NEW, by Lucien Brault. (Ottawa Historical Information Institute, $3.25)

A COMPLETE and well-documented history of the Canadian Capital since the first settlements of the Bathurst District in 1826. Provincial and Dominion Archives have been combed for original land grants and contemporary documents and prints for the beginnings of every activity of the city; Parliamentary, municipal, educational and religious. The book is handsomely illustrated and deserves a wide circulation.

•

Northern Birds

THE LOGHOUSE NEST, by Louise de Kiriline. (Saunders, $2.50.)

A SWEDISH girl, daughter of an eminent naturalist, married a Russian who was killed in the early days of the revolution. She came to Canada with her second husband and was entranced by the bird-life of the north. So much so, that when her husband enlisted for overseas service, she took over a woodland cabin near the Mattawa River and began to observe her wild neighbors. This book is the story of her flying friends, amiably and fancifully told, and richly illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald.

•

New Publishing Firm

JOHN FARRAR, formerly of Farrar & Rinehart is Chairman of a new publishing company, Farrar, Straus & Company, of 580 Fifth Avenue, New York. Both chief partners have two years of armed service to their credit and most of the key-men of the new organization are former soldiers or sailors, lifted temporarily from important positions in the book-trade and now returned to it "rarin' to go."

The new house will publish both fiction and non-fiction and promises its first issues in late Spring.

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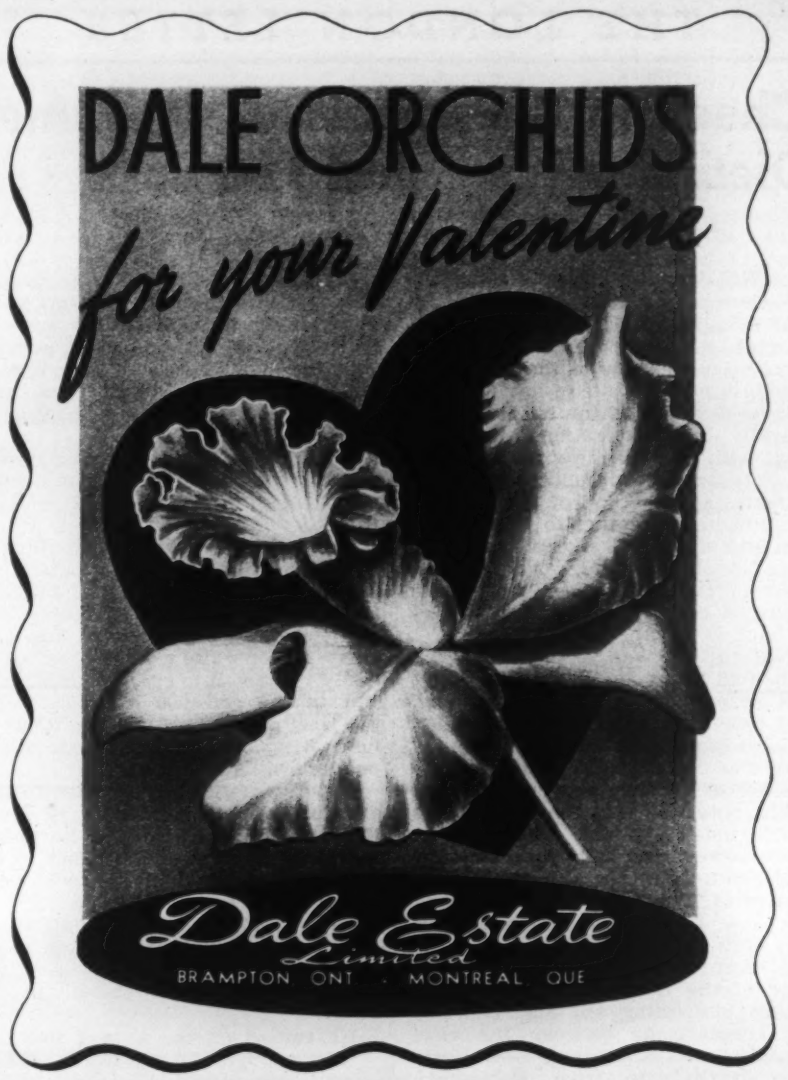

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MADE IN CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

Missionary Priest Shows China Under The Japanese Harrow

CHUNGKING LISTENING POST, by Mark Tennien; (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00).

AN Irish-American priest in China received American funds for distribution to two missions, one in Free China, the other in a Japanese-occupied area where the import of Chinese National money was forbidden. He bought with Chinese funds a sizable herd of pigs, drove them to the river-bank, loaded them on a junk and crossed to the occupied side. Under the stern regard of Japanese sentries he got his pigs ashore, drove them to the market and sold them all—for Japanese cash. So were the support and charities of the mission kept going, even in a hostile atmosphere.

This is but one of the cheerful tales in this book, collected and told by a priest of the Maryknoll seminary on the Hudson who was serving in Wuchow when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. His considerable task was to travel to Chungking in any way he could and establish a distribution office for all the Maryknoll missions. He found all three Catholic churches in ruins, and the Bishop living, and working, in a bomb-battered house.

Before long he had in a cave a broadcasting set—which the Japanese never found—and a news-receiving station. To him came the tales of torture that some missionaries had suffered. From him went the necessary funds to maintain priests, nuns and their native charges in all parts of China.

The fine thing about this book is the suppression of the author's Ego, the small reference to his own troubles. His chapter on the work of a Protestant missionary, George Hunter of the China Inland Mission, has a warm brotherly feeling. He speaks with respect of the Canadian, Father Donat Chatigny, of Chekkai, and records the bombing-out of the Canadian missioners from Scarboro Bluffs, the Grey Sisters from Pembroke, and the Methodist mission at Lishui, "which got a bomb plumb centre. One hundred and thirty corpses were taken from the ruins."

It is a book rich in "atmosphere" and altogether worthy.

•

The Old Reliables

FRENCH FAIRY TALES, by Charles Perrault. Illustrated by Gustave Doré. (Oxford, $2.25.)

SINCE Perrault lived three hundred years ago, and Doré illustrated his classic stories a century ago this revival is most interesting. The tales are Puss in Boots, Sleeping Beauty, Little Red Riding Hood, Hop o' My Thumb and The Fairy. In a foreword Louis Untermeyer tells how Perrault won fame in a way he never intended.
CONTES DE FEES, (The same as above, in French, at the same price.)

•

Palestine Story

BEHOLD YOUR KING, a novel, by Florence Marvyne Bauer. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

THE desire to "fill out" the story of Jesus as told in the Gospels is a literary "constant." Only infrequently is the imaginative embroidery artistic and convincing, and still more seldom does it "match" the fabric perfectly. Those who cherish tales of this kind will find this one of average interest.

•

The Irrepressible

JOHN INNES, Painter of the Canadian West, by John Bruce Cowan. (Rose, Cowan & Latta, Vancouver, n.p.)

HERE is a pamphlet of 32 pages worth preserving, for Innes was a personality who plowed his lonely furrow straight and well. He had a romantic passion for the prairies, a rich talent as draftsman and colorist, a carefully-concealed vein of poetry, but he was a wayward child trying to be a cynic and not making much headway at it. He was big and handsome, wise and foolish, but a constant friend.

As to his vicissitudes he once wrote, "I have shown in the Academy; been elected O.S.A.; painted cotton signs, houses and occasionally towns. As an illustrator my best work was done in New York. I have been a surveyor, horse wrangler, printer, telephone lineman, editor, cartoonist, government official, fiction writer and special correspondent. Also I have fought for the Empire, been on the stage, taught Sunday School, been a choirmaster, tended bar, written a hymn, and once was arrested for murder. . . A humdrum world."

Mr. Cowan brings the man to life in this brief memoir.

•

Final Word

MIND AT THE END OF ITS TETHER, by H. G. Wells; (Ryerson, $1.75).

IN thirty-two pages ($5.08 a page!) the scientific pessimist, whose literary manner has been a delight for many years, observes Man going to the demnition bow-wows, "in a stoical cynicism." The essay was written before the discovery of atomic energy as a destructive agency. What he says now is probably "I told you so."

•

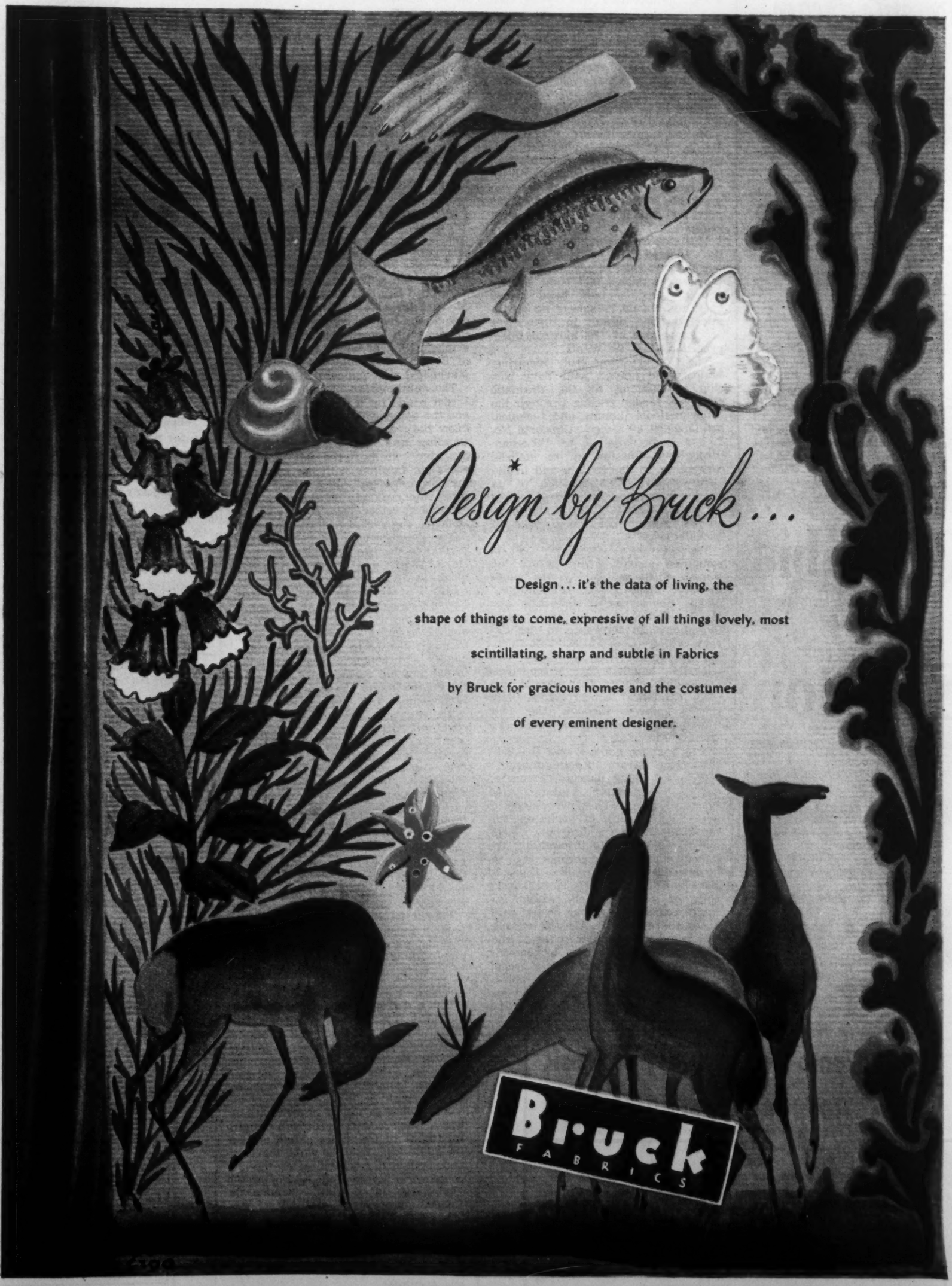
The Viceroy

WAVELL, by R. H. Kiernan. (Oxford, $2.00.)

THE Viceroy of India came to that high office not because he was a soldier of superb achievement, but because of the character which made him so fine a soldier. His knowledge of men, whatever their race, is immense, his general information, monumental, his diplomacy rooted in personal honor.

The author of this book is a collector of famous men. Already he has written of Lawrence of Arabia, of Baden Powell, Lloyd George, Churchill and Smuts. But it may be doubted if any finished biography is possible when the subject is still living. Still the life-story—so far—is excellent, and the description of the campaigns in the Middle East worthy.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.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MUSICAL EVENTS

All-Russian Program Played by Smart Minneapolis Symphony

By JOHN H. YOCOM

EVEN should we belong some day to "One World, Inc.," we shall still be thankful to outmoded, nasty nationalism for some things like music. And of all national music Russia's is tops!

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos, played an all-Russian program at Massey Hall, Toronto, this week. Solo-pianist was young, tall and ascetic-looking Witold Malcuzynski, playing Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3. The orchestra's numbers were Soviet composer Khatchatourian's Three Dances from the Ballet "Gayanye," Tschaikovsky's Symphony No. 2, and as an encore the rousing Polovetsian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

Making comparisons with the T.S.O. must have tempted the audience. The Minneapolis organization is a little larger and consequently in passages demanding power was remarkable. However, Torontonians may feel satisfied with their own group.

Mitropoulos is a dynamic personality. Instead of a baton he uses his whole body—his hands and fingers, facial expressions, odd body stances and movements, bald head tossed back and shoulders shrugging rhythmically. The signals in themselves are expressive of the musical interpretations that he wants.

The Concerto was truly inspiring. Malcuzynski played with fiery passion in building up the dramatic climaxes, tender feeling through the softly melodic themes, and technical brilliance at all times. Concerto No. 3 has been labelled as "Russian throughout—Russian in its melodic conception, in its rhythm, and in the virile, robust qualities even of its gentler passages. In several places we may clearly discern the composer's position in the lineage of Tschaikovsky."

Tschaikovsky's Symphony No. 2, composed sixteen years before the famous Fifth and twenty-one before the even more famous "Pathetique," makes liberal use of folk-song material. Called the "Little Russian Symphony" in reference to the Ukraine which has produced some splendid folk-tunes, the Symphony was expertly handled by Mitropoulos. Succeeding one another like a gypsies' camp-fire concert-party, folk themes moved through the four movements. Outstanding was the stirring Finale.

The opening number was Russian-Armenian Aram Khatchatourian's "Gayanye" Ballet dances—"Dance of the Rose Maidens," "Lullaby," and "Sword Dance." These were done by the T.S.O. a couple of weeks ago under Hans Kindler's direction. Melodious and rhythmic throughout, the dances had tonal colorings and instrumentations more like those of Rimsky-Korsakov or Tschaikovsky than of Shostakovitch, whom one might expect this young Soviet composer to resemble. After a sombre, woodwind introduction in the "Lullaby" (Allegretto) came a plaintive melody for the strings with a Tschaikovsky-like development. The "Sword Dance" was strikingly loud and fast in *hopak* dance rhythm, instrumentally colorful with xylophones, *glissando* trombones, tambourines, *pizzicato* strings, woodwinds in octaves, and with tympani in regular, accented beats.

Mitropoulos had a fine control of all sections of his orchestra. Only on two or three occasions could one detect any flaws in attack—in the cello and violin sections during the Tschaikovsky Symphony.

Many members of the T.S.O. were in the audience. Two local French horn players were smiling knowingly at the difficult passages in "Prince Igor. They had played it just last week at the Gyro show at Maple Leaf Gardens.

• •

Lotte Lehmann Sings Lieder in Toronto

By RICHARD WESTLAKE

LAST week in one concert Toronto music lovers had a two-fold treat—first, a chance to hear Lotte Lehmann sing; secondly, a group of Lieder the like of which has rarely appeared on a Toronto program.

Toronto has had to wait a number of years for a Lotte Lehmann recital. One of the last scheduled was a joint concert with Lauritz Melchior in November, 1939, at which time, because of illness, she could not come and Marjorie Lawrence substituted.

The combination of Lehmann and Lieder made for a wonderful concert, and the songs were performed, as we knew they would be, with an understanding and love that few artists can give. It mattered not whether you were familiar with the songs or the language in which they were sung, so completely did the color and expression in her voice convey to the audience the varied feelings intended.

The program was divided into four parts, one each to Schubert, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, and a French group given to Debussy, Ferrari and Duparc, all of which she sang with ease. I would say that many of the songs were picked with the thought of this quality in mind. They did not give us much chance to hear the piercing quality with which we are acquainted in some of her recordings. However, there were many chances for expression, warmth and color.

At least one song in each group stood out as high points of the evening. And one could write at length on her interpretation of Schubert's "Der Doppelganger" ("My Phantom Double"), Brahms' "Nachtigall" ("Nightingale"), Wolf's "Nimmersatte Liebe" ("Insatiable Love"), Ferrari's "Le Miroir" ("The Mirror"), and Strauss' "Morgen" ("Morning") which was included as an encore. One might find fault in her lack of tone in Brahms' "Der Kranz" ("The Garland") but not in the way it was handled.

Paul Ulanowsky, who has accompanied Lotte Lehmann in so many recitals, did a very capable job at the piano.

• •

GUEST-PIANIST Alec Templeton played Liszt's Hungarian Fantasy with the T.S.O. at Gyro Club's Remembrance Night last week in Maple Leaf Gardens. Sir Ernest MacMillan led the orchestra and Mendelssohn Choir in a highly dramatic version by John Ireland of Symonds' "These Things Shall Be."

Alec's first group of improvisations was a Bach-Mozart-Beethoven-Chopin treatment of five notes called out by the audience. Then he wove together and stylistically treated after the old composers themes from "Symphonie", "Polonaise in A flat", "Claire de Lune", "Tipperary" and "St. Louis Blues".

Templeton's vocal satires on a baritone singing "Old Man River" and a section of Wagnerian opera (all voices) were received with thunderous applause.

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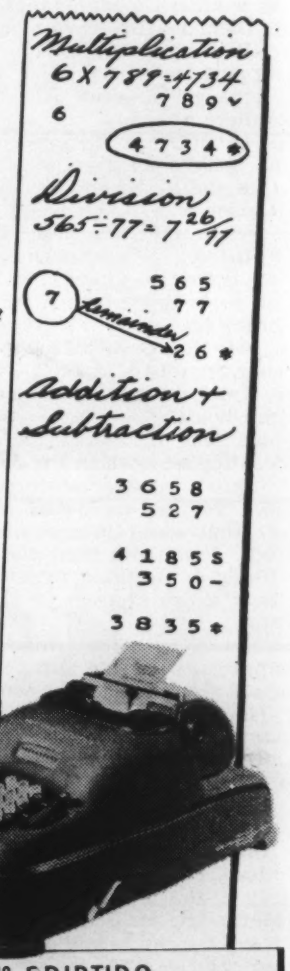

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FILM AND THEATRE

What Did Mildred Do? Nothing A Lady Need Be Ashamed Of

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

LAST week the street cars went clanging about the streets with big impatient signs on their fronts, asking "What Did Mildred Pierce *Do?*" At the same time Warner Brothers' publicity department was anxiously urging the public not to arrive at "Mildred Pierce" during the last seven minutes and above all not to tell the rest of the public what Mildred had been up to in the preceding hundred-and-twenty-seven.

Well, if the story leaks out it isn't going to leak out through me. I *liked* Mildred. Of course she was very unwise to spend so much time making pies and five layer banquet cakes just to give that awful daughter of hers music and ballet lessons; and she obviously didn't use very good judgment when she let Zachary Scott get hold of a third of her restaurant business. But there was nothing vicious about Mildred, and it certainly would have been inexcusable if they had made her responsible for the mur— I mean to say that while things undoubtedly looked bad for her, what with the corpse in the beach-house and the five slugs out of her revolver, not to mention the way she had taken to drinking like a fish after she discovered that her second husband was carrying on with her daughter, still you couldn't pin a thing like that on Mildred. Of course any jury in the world would have acquitted her for shooting anybody in the cast and certainly anybody in the cast would have been quite capable of doing the shooting. Except Mildred. Mildred just wasn't the type.

Too Good For The Rest

Looking back on it I'm not sure that Mildred was the type to be in the picture at all. James Cain, the author, specializes in flagrant amoral suburbanites, and Mildred, as played by Joan Crawford, seemed a good deal too high-minded for the company she kept, and much too high-styled to play the role of humble meal-ticket for her horrid little world. "You still smell of greasy dish-water" says her egregious daughter (Ann Blyth), shrinking in revulsion from a mother who could never, even in her humblest days, have smelled of anything less than a good commercial imitation of Chanel No. 5.

Joan Crawford's actual performance as the unhappy mother of this pretty little monster was exceptionally impressive, at once fluent and restrained. Visually, however, Miss Crawford is pretty impressive too and one's attention tended to be diverted from her fluctuating emotions to the variations in her hair-do, from the spectacle of distracted motherlove to the consciousness of that one perfect piece of costume jewellery effectively displayed. Miss Crawford still has that figure, a spare, symmetrical architectural design that no wardrobe department could be expected to resist. But couldn't they have left her, just at the end, a little bowed and broken with all she had been through?

"Mildred Pierce" isn't as quick and hair-raising as "Double Indemnity," James Cain's previous study of his favorite social group. It is very good murder-melodrama however and worth seeing. If you're still wondering about what Mildred did, it isn't betraying any confidence to say she didn't do a thing unbecoming to a lady or to Joan Crawford.

Marine Beauty

Pictorially "They were Expendable" is an exceptionally satisfying film with all the brooding beauty that Director John Ford, who is something of a marine artist with a camera, loves to lavish on long lagoons, on shattered reflection in water, and on human figures seen through curtains of spray between water and sky. The film is notable chiefly for its visual quality and for the quiet, sure performance of Robert Montgomery, who has never acted better than he does in this picture and has never seemed less the actor. The film, however, comes a little too late for topical interest and is perhaps a little too early to be appreciated in retrospect as a faithful documentary record.

Of Agatha Christie's Elimination Play

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"TEN Little Indians", the ingenious nursery-rhyme exercise in mayhem and elimination, was obviously a rather difficult piece of work to stage, since the plot demanded that all ten victims be assembled and identified before anything could happen beyond a round of introductions and a busy passing about of drinks. Mystery addicts who like their plays to open with a revolver shot and a corpse on the floor will probably find the first act of "Tent Little Indians" over-polite and uneventful. Once the final victim has checked-in however and the highly fabricated plot has been set in motion the original idea with its suggestion of methodical but quite incalculable violence begins to justify itself. By the middle of the third act there were more screams or cries of warning coming from the audience than from the stage, and that I imagine is about the highest tribute a producer of mystery-melodrama can ask from his public.

Mrs. Christie was at liberty to carry her idea through to its logical end. But stage convention insists that you can't bring the final curtain down on total massacre and send the audience away happy. Elsbeth Hofmann and John Holden are the survivors here. The circumstances of their survival seemed pretty silly—Miss Hofmann shoots Mr. Holden at a distance of five feet, he falls down to all appearance stone dead, but manages to come round in time to save her from death by strangulation. Apparently so much ingenuity had been expended on turning live people into corpses that no one was left with any very good ideas about how a corpse could be convincingly re-converted into a survivor.

• •

JUST before the curtain went up on his new play in Birmingham last week, Professor-B. B. C. "Brains Truster" Cyril Joad stepped on the stage and informed the critics: "It's an awfully bad play. If I were you I'd go see the film across the street." After listening to assorted maunderings on marriage, Freud, religion, the machine age and Bernard Shaw, the critics wished they had taken Joad's advice.

—*Time* Magazine.

SWIFT REVIEW

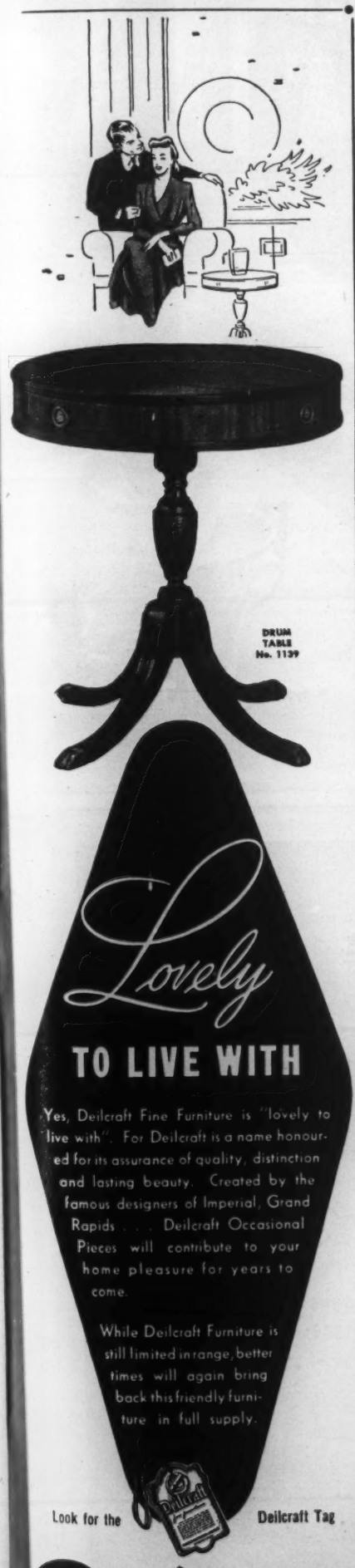
YOLANDA AND THE THIEF. A million dollar technicolor miscalculation. With Fred Astaire and Lucille Bremer.

MADONNA OF THE SEVEN MOONS. Highly romanticized treatment, from the British studios, of the split personality theme. Phyllis Calvert, Stewart Granger.

KISS AND TELL. Screen version of the George Abbott comedy about the junior miss accused of pregnancy. Shirley Temple as the junior miss under indictment, still looks almost too young to understand what all the fuss is about. Entertaining in the high-powered George Abbott way.

THE DOLLY SISTERS. Betty Grable and June Haver, looking invincibly American, play the famous Hungarian Dollys. Elaborate but routine technicolor musical.

WEEK END AT THE WALDORF. Ginger Rogers, Walter Pidgeon, Lana Turner and Van Johnson are all in this picture which adds up to an expense of talent in a waste of production.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CONCERNING FOOD

Reading for the Cook Who Must Cope with Food Habits or Fads

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU have the privilege of listening to many of today's crop of University students you will probably discover that a lot of them think psychology is as necessary and important a subject as is spelling in public school. Of course everyone is a sort of amateur psychologist, even when you persuade Junior to drink his milk with one swallow for each of his friends, or when you lure the plumber to your house by buttering him up and painting yourself as a poor defenceless woman whose knowledge of washers is nil. In fact, when you have any contact with another human being you are using your knowledge of mental processes, either by getting rid of what's on your own mind, or by taking pains to listen to what's on theirs. The first of these two alternatives is definitely the more enjoyable one.

Well, psychology has now entered the field of nutrition, and there is an interesting book called "The Psychology Of Diet And Nutrition", by Lowell S. Selling and Mary Anna S. Farraro. (Published by W. W. Norton and Co., New York., $3.50.) The first named of these two authors is a doctor and a psychologist, and the second a dietitian. The book is readable to anyone really interested in the subject, and it is not full of those words which many psychologists seem to love. There is hardly a fixation or a complex in its pages. In fact it seems to be full of plain common sense which, as far as I can make out, is the golden fleece psychologists seek to give to patients. In the reverse when you find a psychologist's book written in a good common sense way you can be pretty sure it is a good book itself .

This one covers the waterfront pretty fully by taking up food habits, fads, the psychology of the patient on a diet, children's feeding problems, etc. Of children's behavior in eating, it says "The sociologist may know why a certain eating procedure is acceptable but the child quickly learns that the reason it is acceptable for him is that, if he does not follow it his mother's loving attitude toward him will be withdrawn temporarily or he may suffer a pain in his stomach." This seems to sum up neatly a good many problems of child feeding.

Ladies, Be Your Weight

There are a lot of interesting things in this book and a statement about the amount men and women eat surprised me. "Women eat less than men, for in proportion to their size and the kind of work that they do, they should eat the same amount (unless men customarily overeat). Yet, even in factories, women eat less than men of approximately the same weight because it is customary to do so." So ladies, next time you really want to go to town on a meal just be your weight and tuck in.

I have always believed that texture as well as flavor was very important in food. A lot of people feel gagged at eating smooth corn starch, and many dislike the slipperiness of junket or custard however heavenly the flavor. Here, this feeling for texture as well as favor is definitely acknowledged.

The chapter on "The Feeding of Large Groups" is particularly interesting to anyone who thinks that the answer to better health and feeding of children is to give them a hot lunch at school. This isn't as easy as parents who would like to be free of early morning sandwich making or rushing home to throw together a meal, would like to believe. Children are poor choosers nutritionally, and if you have no choice for them a genuine aversion or allergy may leave some children hungry. They must be supervised by someone who steers them tactfully and yet does not try to influence them for or against certain foods, by displaying their own aversions.

Teacher's pet might give up spinach for life just because teacher didn't like it herself. The organizer of a lunch program should be informed as to the general community tastes, for a largely foreign neighborhood brought up to like, say a heavy sprinkling of paprika will not like less highly flavored food, while paprika would be anathema in another district. This puts an end to uniform menus and recipes in all of a big city's schools; that is, if the lunch is to be made really enjoyable to the largest possible number of children.

Potato Chips and Pie

Optimists who hope to pile in almost a day's vitamins, protein and calory count into this one meal, and so improve the health of badly nourished children, must realize there's more to this problem than cooking up a good stew and serving green vegetables, cod liver oil and whole wheat bread. All too often the little dears sneak off to a soda fountain to enjoy some potato chips and a piece of pie.

The same chapter gives a hand to British restaurants as promoters of neighborliness, and of respect for a government service where all citizens get the same quantities of the same foods. These restaurants help to eke out small rations and lift some of the burden from the hard worked and often part time employed housewife. The restaurants sound like many people's answer to prayer, but I bet the British patrons do a bit of grousing over what they get to eat.

Did you know that table talk is really a part of your diet? Good conversation definitely helps you to enjoy your meals—"It has long been a matter of common knowledge . . . that cheerfulness during eating speeds the digestive process." Maybe if the talk is good enough the lack of salt in the stew will pass. Happy eating to you all!

Herbs Are More Than a Seasoning They Are a Culinary Philosophy

By DOROTHY LASH COLQUHOUN

ASK any chef the secret of seasoning a certain dish, and you can bet he'll be flattered and answer you smilingly. It's well to bear in mind, though, that Vagary is a chef's middle name and naturally he's not handing out his trade secrets accurately for just anyone to reproduce. It's a game chefs play, and I have actually heard them giving recipes incorrectly; not to be mean, but just to throw some eager amateur off the scent.

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herb cookery. It is as simple as A.B.C. and has been practised by kings and peasants in Europe for centuries. To quote a well-known authority on the subject: "Herbs are more than a seasoning, they're a culinary philosophy; you should not be taste conscious of their presence, only aware something wonderful has happened."

In their enthusiasm people often ruin the subtle flavor the herbs give by throwing in far too much; so it's an important rule to go easy at first, and experiment a bit. It's easier to add than subtract, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of dried herbs in a dish for four is a good way to start. Any recipes and suggested tricks I give you, are for the use of dry herbs only. Use three or four times the specified quantities when using fresh herbs.

Now is a good in-between season to develop a new hobby, and once a cook, man or woman, starts an addiction for herbs, I defy the sports page or any type of reading to compare in interest with learning how to grip your audience at the dinner table.

If you grow your own herbs, so much the better, otherwise hunt up someone in the country and start your collection. It's as much fun as discovering priceless antiques, and when you come unexpectedly upon a fellow herb collector, it's as though you had found a long-lost fraternity brother. The herb language is a bond between you—not to be taken lightly. Wherever they are sold there is always someone whose face will light up when you begin asking questions on the subject. It's more stimulating than nylon.

Here are a few ways in which to put the herb collection to use:

Mashed Potatoes: Add ½ teaspoonful thyme to each cup of hot milk used in beating the potatoes. Keep milk warm fifteen minutes to brew herb, strain into potatoes and beat.

Rice: Add ½ teaspoonful savoury to water when boiling.

Poultry Stuffing: Use equal parts of thyme, savoury and rosemary.

Marinating: An old culinary trick used by chefs everywhere, the reason being that vinegar used on meats or fowl acts as a tenderizer (also it loses its sourness in cooking). Steaks or chops are marinated with any desired vinegar (to which oil may be added) before broiling or frying.

Herb Vinegar: Mixed herbs and a small clove of garlic may be added to any good vinegar and allowed to remain in the bottle indefinitely. . . I add one tablespoonful of sugar as well.

VALENTINES

WITH madrigal and lace and flowers
And dial that told but sunny hours,
Grandpa sent forth his valentine;
Romance, then, was superfine.
Life's swifter now. We turn a dial
A meeting to arrange,
And pray high heaven, while we wait,
We've dialed the right Exchange.

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Onion Soup (4 Servings)

4 large onions
3 cups meat stock
1 cup tomato juice
4 tablespoons butter or bacon fat
¼ teaspoon tarragon
¼ teaspoon thyme
¼ teaspoon basil
Salt and pepper
Grated Swiss or Parmesan Cheese
Thick rounds of toast (French Bread)

Slice onions and fry in iron pan until golden brown, add stock, tomato juice, herbs, salt and pepper to taste. Cook slowly 10 minutes, pour into casserole. Place thick rounds of buttered toast on top. Sprinkle well with grated cheese and put into hot oven (400°) until a delicate brown.

Fish Soufflé

1 cup of thick white sauce
3 eggs separated
1 teaspoonful mixed herb vinegar
1 cup finely flaked cooked fish
Pinch tarragon and thyme
Salt and pepper

Prepare white sauce and cool—stir in lightly beaten egg yolks. Marinate fish with herb vinegar and allow to stand a few minutes. Combine sauce and fish, then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Spoon lightly into greased casserole and fleck with paprika. Bake in 350° oven 45 or 50 minutes. Serve at once.

Scallopine Parmigiano

1 pound veal cutlet sliced thin
2 tablespoons olive oil
1 cup veal or beef stock
1/3 cup Marsala or sherry
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon marjoram
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
1 tablespoon mixed herb vinegar
Pepper
Salt
Parmesan cheese

Cut veal into pieces three inches square, pound well, dredge with grated parmesan cheese and brown slowly in olive oil. Add stock and wine. Add seasonings, cover and simmer until very tender. Thicken gravy with flour and butter blended together. Sprinkle with herb vinegar and serve.

Crust For Meat Pies

Make your favorite baking powder biscuit recipe, but when sifting the dry ingredients sift in ½ teaspoonful savoury, sage or marjoram. Proceed with dough as usual and cover meat or chicken pie.

Smoked Shoulder Of Ham In Wine

1 smoked shoulder—4 to 5 lbs.
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1 clove garlic minced fine
½ teaspoon thyme
½ teaspoon marjoram
1 tablespoon ground cloves
1 tablespoon dry mustard
3 tablespoons brown sugar
2 bay leaves

Cover shoulder with water, bring to boil and simmer twenty minutes. If meat appears very salty or smoky, drain and cover again with water. Bring to boil and simmer two hours. Remove from water, skin and place in shallow roasting pan. Mix parsley, garlic, herbs, cloves, mustard and sugar together. Mix to smooth paste with herb vinegar and rub over ham. Pour white wine in bottom of pan with bay leaves and bake in 350° oven for 1 hour, basting with wine every fifteen minutes. Skim excess fat from wine gravy, remove bay leaves and serve wine gravy with ham as a sauce.

Viva!

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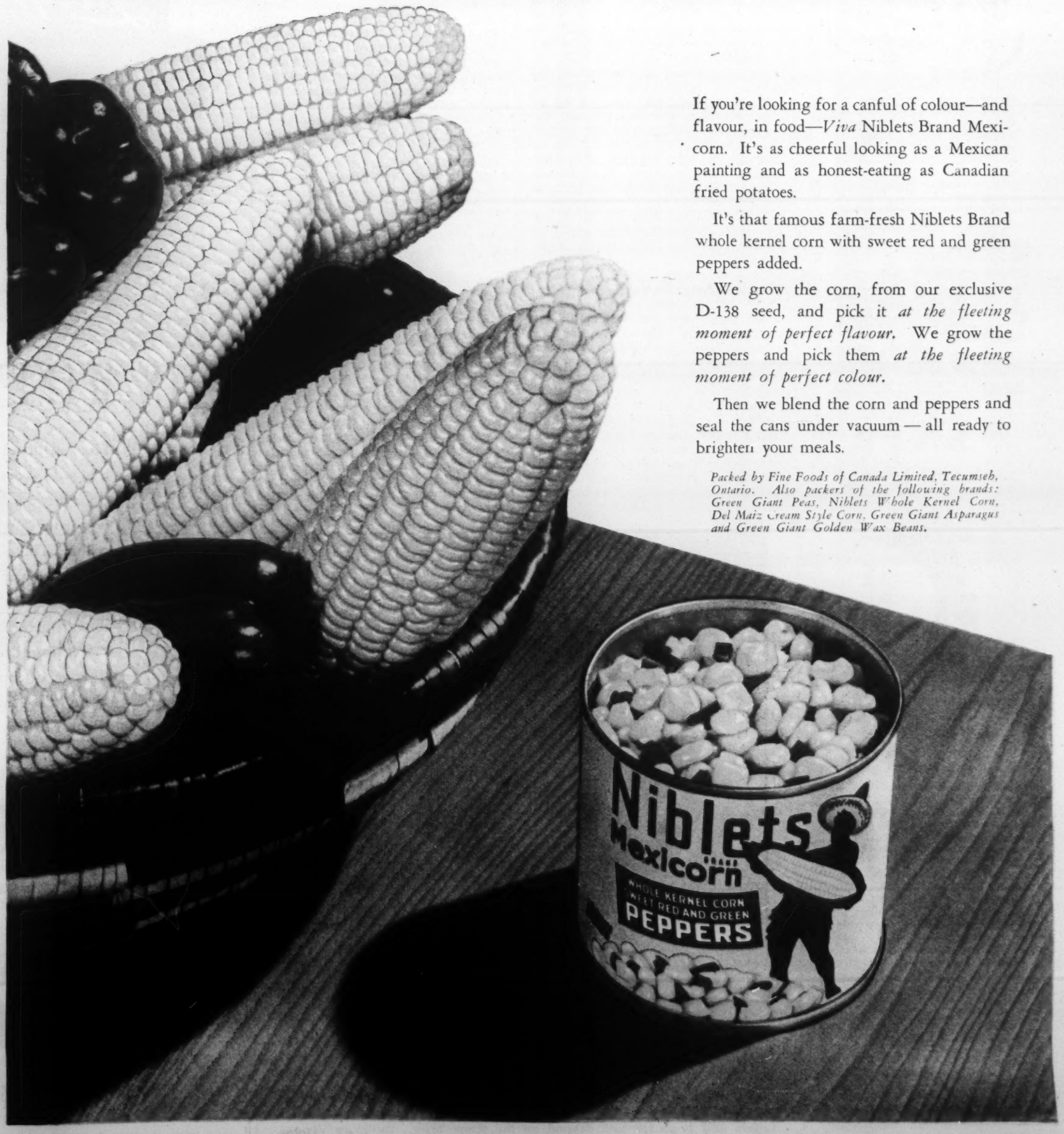

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Then we blend the corn and peppers and seal the cans under vacuum — all ready to brighten your meals.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"Other" Man or Woman Is Not Always the Cause of Divorce

By ANN FOSTER

"A SKYLARK that was alone on an island would be songless and meaningless, his individuality gone, running about like a mouse in the grass. But if there were one female with him, it would lift him singing into the air, and restore him his real individuality."

D. H. Lawrence seems very certain of the truth of the fundamental meaning of these words as he relates them to the man-woman relationship. And perhaps no one lives today who does not agree that men and women need one another — biologically, mentally and spiritually — both for the fulfillment of themselves as individuals, and for the greater fulfillment and development of the human race. But while we may all recognize this need for each other, statistics are loud in their confirmation of the fact that many of us are making some very grave errors in our attempt to live together in the more intimate man-woman relationship of marriage.

Ever since man appeared on the earth, songs, sonnets, plays, and even whole volumes have been offered us in praise of that intangible force which the greatest philosophers and scientists of our time have been unable to analyze — love. And yet, the really transcendental love affairs of the world have been comparatively few: "Romeo and Juliet" still remains, apart from great drama, the story of a strong and tender passion which, to the ordinary man-in-the-street of this century, seems as far removed from the possibility of personal experience, as a vacation on the moon. The devoted and lasting love affair or marriage is rare today, and we are wont to read a sonnet with a degree of wonder as to whether such a state of being could exist in the world today, and whether, in any event, it would, in practice, be a song of living beauty and endurance.

The fact that an unprecedented number of separations and divorces are being applied for, even in Canada, where war has not had the same acute and devastating impact on individual and family life as in Europe, would suggest that the eternal verities of the love sonnet are either a myth for us in this century, or we are stumbling most pitifully in our attempts to bring love and all its life-giving impulses into a working relationship with everyday life.

Wealth And Poverty

We know that the war, with all its implications, the severe housing problem, the problems of poverty and unemployment, greatly increase the always difficult problem of two people living successfully and harmoniously in close and intimate daily contact. But there are few psychologists today, and perhaps few men and women generally (if we would be honest with ourselves) who do not admit that something more fundamental than economics is wrong with the man-woman relationship as we see it at present. It would appear, if we glance at the Hollywood records for lasting marriages, that there is as much danger in wealth and ease, as there is in poverty and hardship, for the success of marriage.

But looking for the causes of divorce is like looking for a black hat in a dark room. The causes for divorce are, actually, the naked reasons for the inability of people to live happily together, and many large volumes could be written on this subject without exhausting it. To generalize about the subject is impossible: every case is distinct and different, and lawyers, physicians and psychologists are equally emphatic in declaring that generalization, if attempted, can be misleading and even dangerous. However, after talking to a great number of people in various parts of the country, one finds that there are certain facts that do take form with a more or less general implication.

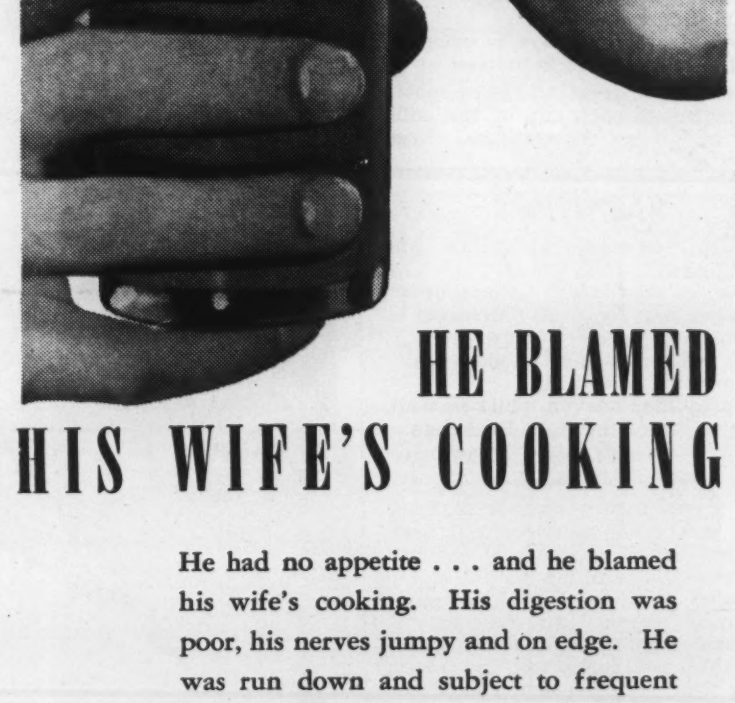
Reasons For Divorce

The first and seemingly uppermost fact that emerges today in relation to the question of the now grave picture of the nation-wide disruption of homes and the consequent evils that arise, is that all psychologists declared: "When a man is going through the business of breaking up what has been a close and often happy relationship, confusion and pain are part of the result. Such people are frequently not in the frame of mind best suited to rational thinking, and the absorption of indiscriminate reports on 'reasons for divorce' can, and frequently do, cause unfounded and misleading self-chastisement, confusion and further pain!"

Secondly, the general opinion of most lawyers and psychologists is that some of the, so-to-speak, secondary causes of the tragic number of homes that are being broken up *today* are as follows:

1. The sudden economic independence of so many wage-earning wives during the war. This is something that men, because of age-old tradition and training, find hard to take. "As soon as the wife becomes self-supporting," declare many authorities, "the man loses a certain amount of incentive, a sense of responsibility, and — while he is loath to admit it — his ego is deflated!" It would appear that a very considerable number of men have not yet become adult enough in their attitude to present-day life, to be able with grace, and an equal sense of responsibility, to share both an intimate and working partnership with their wives.

But, it must also be said, that the women are not always careful enough in handling this new phase of existence for themselves in the subtle and intelligent way in which one should always advance towards a new state of awareness and behavior — especially when such a state must, of necessity, take away from one's partner certain habits of



HE BLAMED HIS WIFE'S COOKING

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thought and behavior ingrained in him from time immemorial.

The general summing up on the question of the earning wife seems to be that, while many men retain their egos and full sense of responsibility towards the home, a much greater majority of them cannot or will not so adjust themselves.

2. The majority of the men who fought in this war were young. Many of them came from families that were in the very low income brackets, or those which had actually been living, for years, on City relief. These boys, never having had money in their pockets, never having seen anything of their own country, let alone the world, were suddenly given food, which gave them unaccustomed health and high spirits; money, which gave them access to entertainment and friends they had never known; freedom from financial strain and family distress; a desire to "see life," and the opportunity to see the world, where they were feted, wined and dined — all within a few telescoped years; and in a tradition normally experienced by a few people with substantial incomes in an entire lifetime.

When these lads married, it was often on an impulse of nothing much more basic than a romantic or emotional "fling." And they frequently did not have the time, nor sometimes even the inclination, to get to know their brides with any degree of intimacy. Overseas, when they thought about "the girl they'd left behind," it was often with a bewildered feeling about someone they hardly knew, and this feeling grew more vague as the years passed.

Here again, generalization is impossible, since there were hosts of young, and not so young men who returned to their brides or wives of long-standing, as much, or more in love than ever, prepared to take up the threads of domestic life where they had been severed, and weave them into a fresh, perhaps changed, but nevertheless strong and harmonious pattern for happiness.

3. It appears that, in many cases, too much emphasis has been placed by the wives at home, upon the "infidelity" of their men overseas. A sad lack of knowledge on their part of the fundamental nature of sex, the possibility, under certain circumstances of its total differentiation from love, and the belief that association with women overseas was essentially wrong for married men, and could be prevented by sufficiently long and caustic letters from home, have been the cause of much unhappiness and subsequent divorce.

Again, however, a woman working very closely in an official capacity with both servicemen and women who have been confronted with marital difficulties, reports that many men have come home with a decidedly understanding attitude towards their wive's infidelities at home; and many women have actually offered to take their husband's illegitimate child from overseas, into their own Canadian homes.

—Except Smash It

It is too early to say how well this civilized, intelligent attitude towards intimate problems brought about through the horror and unnaturalness of war, will work out. But, according to this official — whose experiences with fighting men and their womenfolk back home carries back to the last war — there is every sign, so far, that it will bring only an abiding sense of gratitude, a renewed faith in human comprehension and tolerance, and a real effort on the part of both husband and wife to bury old hurts and start life anew.

The above are some of the more apparent reasons for divorce during and since the war. Many other fairly apparent reasons are not as easily placed in general terms.

If the war is taken out of account, perhaps one of the main causes of divorce (after the grave one of economic stress and difficulties) is the question of mutual interests, and friends. Here, one enters into the inner planes of individuality and being, and the intangible causes for people not being able to get along together: they are usually the most fundamental and formidable. For, where the intangible forces are strong between two people, where love is real, awareness and tolerance alive, and common interests wide, outgoing, and vigorous, few obstacles or hardships are sufficient to wrench them apart.

And, in this realm of intangibles, it is interesting to know that almost all authorities state fairly definitely that the problem of sex between husband and wife is rarely the primary reason for breaking up the home, and frequently does not exist as a problem in itself at all: this, in spite of the emphasis so often placed, in the general thought about divorce, upon the "other" man or woman in the case.

D. H. Lawrence declares, in writing of men and women: "We can't *deliberately* do much with a human connexion, except smash it: and that is usually not difficult. On the positive side we can only most carefully let it take place, without interfering or forcing."

It is this inner plane of growth and being — where things "take place" — that is most deeply responsible for our thought and action: for the building of life as for its destruction. And it is this same plane on which, basically, most separations and divorces have their beginnings. With these more intangible aspects and their practical application in relationship to marriage and divorce, we will deal in a subsequent article.

EPITAPH FOR A LIVELY LADY

SHE filled her days with cheeriness,
Inaction she deplored,
And, though she died of weariness,
She never once was bored.

HELEN BALL.

Miss McLaren Succeeds Mrs. T. E. Gilmour

THE appointment of Miss Margaret MacLaren of Saint John N. B., as Lady Superintendent-in-Chief of the Nursing Divisions and Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been announced in Ottawa by Mr. W. J. Bennett, Commandery Commissioner. Miss MacLaren succeeds Mrs. T. E. Gilmour of Toronto who is transferring to the Reserve.

Miss MacLaren, a daughter of the late Colonel, the Hon. Murray MacLaren, former Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, was a lady Provincial Officer in the St. John Ambulance Brigade prior to going overseas with the first contingent of Brigade personnel in January 1944. Assisting with the organization and administration of the London Headquarters Miss MacLaren has been in charge there since June 1945, and it is not anticipated she will be back in Canada until the London Brigade Headquarters are closed and the Brigade personnel presently serving overseas are repatriated. A graduate of McGill University in Arts, an Officer (Sister) of the Order of St. John, Miss MacLaren is well known across Canada in social and governmental circles.

Mrs. Gilmour, a Commander (Sister) of the Order of St. John, as Lady Provincial Officer and later as Lady Superintendent-in-Chief, organized the war work of the Nursing Divisions and Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade across Canada. Through her efforts V.A.D.'s were recruited for work in military hospitals in Canada, Brigade nursing personnel were enlisted for service overseas as nursing aides and transport drivers, and the London Headquarters of the Brigade was established.

In recognition of her outstanding work Mrs. Gilmour has been awarded the Service Medal with Palm Leaf of the Order of St. John. The Service Medal with Palm Leaf is given only for conspicuous service and to date the number of such medals granted in the British Empire does not exceed twenty.

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TRY THESE MAIN DISHES MADE FROM HEINZ *Condensed* SOUPS

Spaghetti with Meat Sauce

½ cup chopped onion
3 tablespoons bacon drippings
½ lb. ground beef
1 10-oz. can Heinz Condensed Cream of Tomato Soup
1½ cups water
1½ teaspoons salt
Dash pepper
1 10-oz. pkg. spaghetti
Grated old Canadian cheese

Brown the chopped onion in bacon drippings until soft. Add beef and cook until brown. Add Soup, water and seasonings. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes. Cook spaghetti and drain. Serve the sauce over the spaghetti and sprinkle with cheese. Serves 8. 1 cup sliced mushrooms may be added if desired.

Shepherd's Pie

3 tablespoons diced onion
3 tablespoons diced green pepper
2 tablespoons mild flavoured dripping or butter
½ lb. raw, ground beef or 1 cup cooked, ground beef
¼ teaspoon salt
1 10-oz can Heinz Condensed Vegetable Soup, undiluted
1 cup mashed potatoes

Sauté onion and green pepper in fat until tender. Add meat and brown. If raw meat is used, cook thoroughly. Sprinkle with salt. Add Soup and simmer, uncovered, for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Place in baking dish and top with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven (400°F.) for 20 minutes or until potatoes are well browned. Serves 4.

HEINZ *Condensed* SOUPS

THE OTHER PAGE

Grass by the Side of Different Roads Looks Very Much Alike

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

AT FIRST it was hard to think why the current talk of slow driving and touchy tires seemed reminiscent. It led my mind back, but back to what? Then, in a kind of vision, I saw a long rose-colored chiffon scarf floating through the rear window of a motor car. Rear windows don't open now and women no longer tie chiffon scarves over their hats, but for a little while tires with a delicate air and cautious driving are with us still.

On Sunday afternoon, a long time ago, it was the thing to take a drive, not to anywhere in particular, just a drive. If you had no car you were elated when friends asked you to go with them — elated and, at the same time, apprehensive. For any drive was a serious undertaking and as unpredictable as a plane trip today.

Dust coats and goggles were things of the past and we felt modern and rather smart as we tied bright chiffon veils over our hats, and assembled extra wraps and perhaps an umbrella. The car had probably not been out of the garage since the last Sunday drive, for very few women drove cars, and at once arose the question where we should go.

"I've never been on this road before."

"Why yes, you have. Uncle Charlie drove us out here that Sunday."

"No, he didn't. I never saw it before."

"Why, he did. That was the Sunday we went to their place after dinner and Uncle Charlie drove us out here and we went back to our house for supper."

"Not me. I wasn't there."

"You were, too. I remember you said you'd never been on this road before."

"Well, now, don't let's argue when we've got company along." Smiling, our hostess turns her head. "Tell us where you'd like to go."

We know better than to answer this lead. If we smile and say "Wherever you go will suit us", our host will drive somewhere and no responsibility will rest on ourselves. We have been rash enough in the past to suggest "the cemetery" or "out to the asylum" and have never known good to come of it. The road to the cemetery will be too crowded and dusty, there will be a nail on the road to the asylum, and all the misadventures of the afternoon will be tacitly blamed on us. We smile and nod, therefore, and the driver drives.

BEFORE very long we pass a car at the side of the road, two red-faced men sweating at the jack or bending over a detached tire while several women sit disconsolately in the grass. The sight produces no smile, no sense of superiority. Our hostess sighs, "Puncture. Poor things," and adds almost in a whisper, "We had three last Sunday". Our look of sympathy is no pretence; the afternoon is not over yet. We pass another car warped to the side of the road and then another. In between, our hostess worries about the speed of the passing cars which are filling our mouths, eyes and ears with dust.

"Look at that! They shouldn't be allowed to drive that fast. I'm sure he was going over the limit."

"Go slower, George. What if other cars do pass us. Let them!"

"Turn out! I see something bright on the road there. I'm sure it's glass!"

With poor roads go elementary springs and meagre upholstery; we bounce and jolt, we hang on and try to brace ourselves, chewing dust.

"There's the water tower, we're getting along just fine today."

Bang!

"What did I say that for? A Puncture."

The men fall to work, the women sit down on the grass. No one is really surprised, for no one has taken a Sunday afternoon drive without getting a puncture. It may be an hour before we go on again but that hour has been expected and allowed for.

"I don't remember this road. Are you sure you know where you are, George?"

"Of course I do. We just passed the side road to the Lutheran College. If we keep on this way we pass the Mott's —"

"I knew you were mixed up. This is never in the world the way to the Mott's. You pass that big greenhouse and we haven't even seen it—"

"Who's driving this car? I guess the driver ought to know where he's going."

"He ought to."

Both give hearty artificial laughs to show that they are not quarrelling. We sit in anxious uncertainty, for if we remain silent we seem to be paying too much attention to the argument and if we talk we acknowledge the presence of an argument by trying to ignore it. Both the argument and our dilemma are suddenly ended.

Bang!

"Well, it's nice we got this one near a tree," our hostess says resignedly, as we pile out of the car. "We can sit in the shade."

THE man who does not own a car yet is frequently invited to ride becomes almost as proficient as the car owner in changing or patching tires and he can, by this means, pay his way. Women guests pay theirs by talking cheerfully as they sit in the grass and by ignoring or making light of the burrs and prickles which their skirts and skins collect. It must be more than twenty years since one came back from motor riding with her stockings full of burrs. If the grass is very deep or wet or if one of the party is disposed to rheumatism, a car seat may be dragged out as a luxury, but ordinarily the women are expected to sit on the grass and like it.

So far no surprise and no sense of injury, for two punctures are normal. From this point, however, tension grows for three or four punctures in one afternoon, though not uncommon, seem a little excessive. We have now driven for nearly an hour and sat in the grass for more than two hours and a feeling gathers strength, particularly in the mind of our hostess, that we had better go home before anything else happens. A shower has meant the heaving up, by the united efforts of all hands, of the one-man top or the buttoning on and taking off of half a dozen stiff leatherette and isinglass side curtains, so that on the whole we have had a fairly strenuous afternoon. If we reach home before the third puncture we sigh with relief and our host and hostess are jubilant.

"Only two today, I don't know when we've done better than that. Isn't it wonderful how they're improving tires."

"It's been delightful," we say heartily. "A lovely afternoon. A drive is such a treat."

"So glad you could come. It's always nice to get out and see the country."

"It was very kind of them," we repeat when our benefactors have gone. "Very kind but —"

For what with the [illegible] on and watching the [illegible] and our frequent stops [illegible] member seeing any coun[illegible] rub our new mosquito bit[illegible] and prickles — we have had fresh air, certainly, but the grass by the side of different roads looks very much alike.

"Well," says George, breaking in on our thoughts, "at any rate we can do 35 miles an hour on synthetics."

"Think of it, Burt, after all these worrying times, a good safe job."

CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C., M.A., LL.B.,

who has been elected a Director of The Canada Permanent Trust Company.

Mr. Burchell is senior member of the firm of Burchell, Smith, Parker & Fogo, Halifax, and has been a member of the Bar of Nova Scotia for a considerable number of years. He has appeared in many cases before the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Privy Council. He was legal adviser for the Canadian delegation which met in London with representatives of the United Kingdom and other Dominions, to draft "The Statute of Westminster 1931."

During the war years, he acted as High Commissioner for Canada, first in Australia, then in Newfoundland, and latterly in South Africa, and at the end of hostilities returned to his private practice in Halifax.

He has had a long connection with the "Canada Permanent" in both Sydney and Halifax. He is a Director of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and a Governor of Dalhousie University.

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British Revival Needs Two-Goal Program

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's disappointing export totals in the last three months of 1945 indicate the slowness of her reconversion to peace. Different reasons for this are given in various quarters — shortage of labor, officialdom's stranglehold on business, raw material shortages — but the real stumbling-block would appear to be the Labor Government's understanding of the situation.

London.

THE slowness of Britain's reconversion to peace is attributed to various causes by various parties, but no one disputes the fact. According to the pundits (and the Government), Britain must export if she is to live, but the export totals in the last three months of 1945 made a very disappointing showing.

Labor, without which no factory can produce, no machine turn, is sauntering back from its wartime pursuits for all the world as though there were no urgency anywhere, and as if the country had all the leisure of a Sunday afternoon at its disposal. The Government, infatuated with the idea of state control, is glutinous in its tardiness in getting rid of controls and restrictions. Factories find their reconversion programs critically delayed by lack of necessary equipment and rebuilding facilities.

Where is—if there is one—the fundamental bottle-neck in all this? To speak to any manufacturer is to get the answer that the underlying trouble is shortage of labor. The latest figures are not available, but it seems that at this moment there are probably something near two million men employed in non-fighting war operations, while the armed forces themselves retain as many. This, undoubtedly, is a vital consideration. In other quarters, the real problem is considered to be the persistence of the strangling hand of officialdom upon business. Others assert that raw material shortage, associated with the shipping tightness, is the root of the evil of sloth.

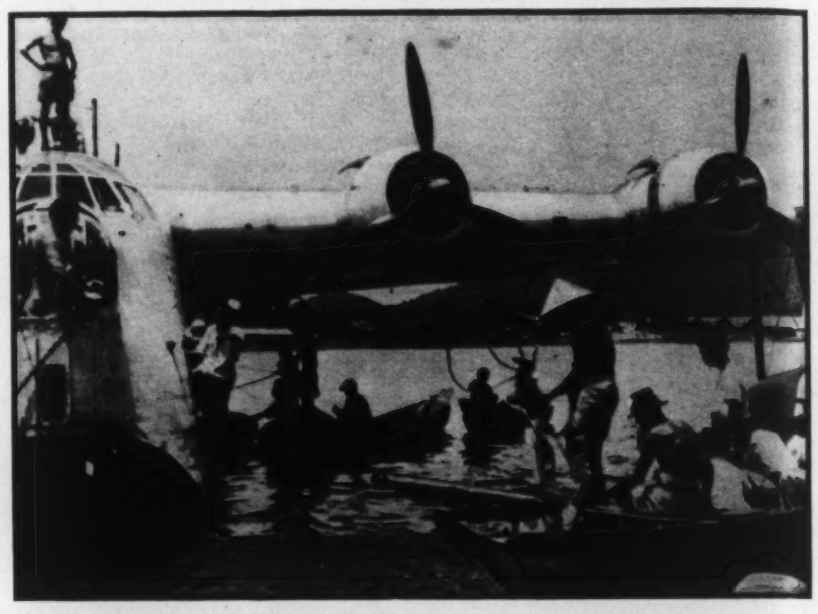
But when the matter is added up, and the possibilities weighed against the achievements, the scope against the program, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the real, the final, bottle-neck is with the authorities' understanding of the needs of industry. No one has anything but sympathy with a government which must display a socialist predilection while waging an economic life-or-death battle on grounds preordained to be capitalistic.

The test of the Government's ability is in the compromise which it is able to make on the horns of this dilemma. So far, the need for action seems to have provoked a tendency towards a luxurious withdrawal into inaction. If the Government were really convinced that the dominating problem before Britain was economic, and nothing but economic then it would not have to worry about any compromise. It does not pretend to be a first-class business administrator, and it could attract the advice of the people who have the "know-how" of restoring production, transport, and sales.

Or, if the Government were convinced that its sole duty were to divide the economic cake equally, without worrying about its size and the available portions, it could elect to pursue this simple end of social justice without concerning itself with the thorny problems of trade, finance, and production.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

R.A.F. Has Assumed Many Duties in the Far East



R.A.F. personnel, including men of the R.A.F. Regiment, have undertaken many duties in the Southeast Asia Command, including garrison duty at Penang, the island off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. R.A.F. supply planes are also kept busy, flying rice to Kuantan, on the Malayan mainland, where food is scanty after the Japanese occupation. The Sunderlands bringing the rice must land on a stretch of water less than half a mile long, where shallows, sunken craft, hills and tall trees all combine to make the landing risky. However, the risks taken are ensuring a ration of three pounds a week per person, about half the normal quota, but the Malayans make up the difference with fish and fruit. Here small boats shoot out from shore to unload the rice. Then it is carried in primitive bullock carts (below) to nearby villages.

In their off-duty hours, the men find relaxation in "sight-seeing." This group is visiting the Ayer Itam Temple, in Penang, in which are found many objects of beautiful craftsmanship and great antiquity of design.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

New Ideas for a New Age

By P. M. RICHARDS

QUITE a few economists are able to show us from time to time that our social-economic system is in a mess; not so many can tell us convincingly how it got that way and what should be done about it. Canadian economist Stanley McConnell, author of two series of articles in SATURDAY NIGHT and of several books — "Now Take Canada", "Bitter Fruit", "A World on Gold Rations", The New Age of Power" — now comes along with "I Speak for the Centre" (Commonwealth Publishers, Toronto, $2), in which he does a pretty thorough job both of exposition and proposition. Though his proposals are decidedly unorthodox, they need not be condemned on that account; maybe the state of the world economy calls for radical treatment.

As his present title indicates, Mr. McConnell claims to stand in the middleground between right and left. He is fundamentally a private enterpriser but not a monopolist; he believes that our wars, depressions and unemployment originate in a faulty financial system, and that "to ignore or condone the flaws in our financial order, and to continue to compensate for economic disorders by an expanding scale of social services, accompanied by heavier taxation and enlarged state controls, . . . is the road of gradual collectivism which leads by easy stages to the totalitarian state."

Mr. McConnell follows a causal chain of gradual collectivism from an increasing concentration of wealth to a lack of buying power for consumer goods, a surplus of capital savings, bad markets, a shrinking of production, a rise in unemployment, expanded public budgets, heavier taxation and borrowing, the diversion of working capital to unproductive finance capital, increased business overhead and enlarged state controls — all tending towards a falling standard of living and presenting a vicious circle of cause and effect.

Economic Man's Dilemma

Says the author: "The industrial revolution is the story of Economic Man who set out to build a better world than any of his predecessors. He held in mind his primary objective, wealth. He inherited from the past another objective, money. Two corresponding chains of activity flowed intermingled down through the centuries in his mind and business practice, one related to wealth, the other to money. The first was the technique of production: the diversion of labor, the use of power-driven machinery and mass production methods, designed to lead to a natural abundance. The second was the technique of distribution, a financial mechanism which raised prices, concentrated wealth and limited production. At the end of two centuries, though he had mastered his technical problems, he was confounded by the paradox of poverty in plenty."

The root of our trouble, the author tells us, is the fact that we have built into our financial order and our whole system of values a mathematical law — the law of geometrical progression — which finds expression in the compounding of money. To illustrate the power of this principle he quotes from Elliott's "Usury" that "One cent loaned January 1, A.D. 1, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent, compounded annually, on January 1, 1895, would amount to 8,497,840,000 decillion dollars ($8,497,840,000,000,000

(*Continued from Page* 34)

Therefore, it might seem that the very fact that the Government visualizes its path as a path of compromise is an inspiration prejudicial both to economic revival, and the attainment of those tranquil social conditions which can only occur when the physical needs of the people are well catered for.

It might be argued that before the Government decides how to share any cake, it ought to bend its efforts towards increasing the size of the cake, lest instead social equality comes to mean the equal sharing out of dry crusts. It might seem that the Government should put first things first. At the moment there is such a dovetailing of priorities in the formulation of policy at the highest levels that nobody can be altogether satisfied with what he is apportioned.

The answer is, however, not so difficult or abstruse as might appear. There are certain things which must come first, and the very first of these is an increase in production and productive efficiency. Britain must export and the internal standard of living must, not consequentially, but simultaneously, be raised. Along these lines a program could certainly be evolved and put into prompt operation.

It might mean that certain clamorous political demands would have to be shelved for the time being, but, in the long run, every internal political demand is a demand for more to eat, more to wear, more leisure, and more money in the bank. And these things are certainly secondary to the securing of a nation's economic revival on its traditional terms.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Cuyuni Goldfields is Expanding Operations in British Guiana

By JOHN M. GRANT

CUYUNI Goldfields Limited owning gold producing properties comprising mining concessions for 5,766 acres, exclusive permission for 8,120 acres and claim license for 25 acres in British Guiana, South America, and financed by Canadian interests, has announced plans for the expansion of the company's operations involving capital expenditures of $510,000 for 1946. Of this amount $270,000 will be advanced by Panameric Mines & Resources Limited with the balance being provided from production, which at present is reported netting the company a profit of $25,000 to $30,000 per month. The program for enlargement of operations this year is already being put into effect. Approval by the directors has been given to a plan for expansion of the milling plant calling for an objective of a milling rate of 300 tons per day this year, with the diamond drill, shaft sinking and underground development aimed at blocking out sufficient ore for an ultimate milling rate of 750 to 1,000 tons per day. Installation of additional crushing, grinding and cyanidation equipment will go forward so that the enlarged milling plant will be ready for operation when the shaft sinking program has reached its first objective.

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A three-compartment shaft is now being sunk to an objective of 1,000 feet on the Aleck Hill ore zone at Cuyuni Goldfields, where the major portion of exploration and underground development to date has been carried out. The orebody here has been blocked out on two levels over a length of 1500 feet. Levels are to be established at 150-foot intervals and the shaft will have a hoisting capacity of 400 tons per 24 hours. A light diamond drill was shipped to the property last summer as a preliminary to the shaft-sinking. Hole No. 2 drilled below an area on No. 2 level where the ore zone had been crosscut for a width of 57 feet carrying over-all values of 0.32 ounce gold per ton, intersected the ore zone 270 feet below surface. It cut a mineralized zone 57 feet wide showing three well-defined quartz veins with a true width of 30 feet carrying an average of 0.49 ounce gold per ton. Hole No. 3 cut the three veins 125 feet vertically below No. 2 with a width of 31.7 feet carrying values of 0.268 ounce gold. No. 4 hole 250 feet south of No. 3 cut three veins showing a total width of 34 feet with an average value of 0.32 ounce gold.

The results obtained from this preliminary drilling program on the Aleck Hill zone at Cuyuni has proven that the values extend into the sulphide zones and that the mineralized structure is just as strong or stronger. It is now proposed to intensively diamond drill the whole area of Aleck Hill and a heavy diamond drill has been purchased to prove the ore zones to still greater depth. Diamond drilling is also proposed for other zones. Mill recovery has been increased to approximately 95% of the gold content by the introduction of the cyanide process to the flowsheet. The company states that the Government of British Guiana has shown considerable interest in its operations and recently appropriated funds to defray the cost of survey and preparation of estimates for a road from tide-water to the mine, which will be approximately 100 miles in length.

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Announcement of resumption of operations on its Cache Bay property is made by Obalski (1945) Limited, successor to Obalski Mining Corporation, pioneer company of the Chibougamau district, Quebec. The three properties owned contain the original discoveries which were responsible for the opening of the Chibougamau region. All have had extensive development and the Cache Bay property has progressed to a point where sufficient high grade ore has been indicated by drilling to warrant going into production. The mining plant is already set up and it is the company's plan to complete the shaft and develop four levels with a view to getting into production as quickly as possible. A road from the Lake St. John region into the property is being constructed by the Quebec Government.

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Shares of four more mining companies have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and were posted for trading on February 1. The latest listings are American Yellowknife Gold Mines, Calder-Bousquet Gold Mines, Lunward Gold Mines and Steeloy Mining Corp. Ltd., American Yellowknife owns and is exploring several properties in the Yellowknife area. Calder-Bousquet recently increased its capital from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares and plans a drilling campaign shortly in the vicinity of the old shaft workings. The property consists of 20 claims in Bousquet township, Quebec, where a shaft was put down to 125 feet some years ago. Lunward Gold Mines owns 45 claims in the Sioux Lookout area, Red Lake district. Extensive drilling has been completed and systematic bulk sampling has been started to secure a better indication of the distribution of values in the northwest zone. Steeloy Mining Corp. operates as a mining finance and development company and owns substantial share interests in Lingman Lake Gold Mines, Pitt Gold Mining Co., Lingside Gold Mines, and smaller shareholdings in other companies.

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Hay Gold Mines, exploring a property of 14 claims adjoining Kerr-Addison and Chesterville Larder Lake to the north, reports completion of the second drill hole at a depth of 1,100 feet. Several quartz veins were intersected which ran up to two feet

(*Continued on Page* 39)

"INSIDE THE MINING MARKET"

By THOMAS A. SUTTON

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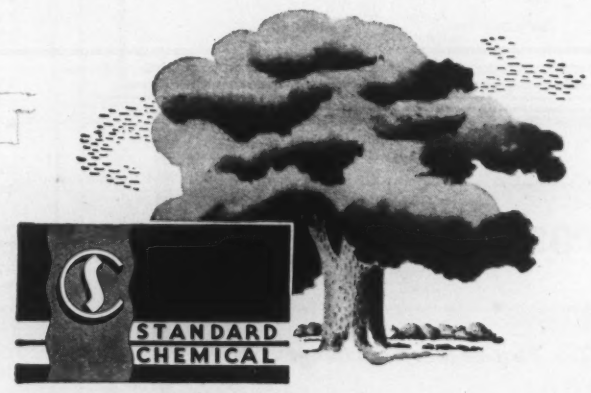

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J.A.A., Sherbrooke, Que.—I understand GRACE - LARDER GOLD MINES lost its interest in the property it held and now is without assets. Shareholders were to receive one share of Mulven Lake Gold Mines for each 10 Grace-Larder shares for transfer of option on properties to Mulven Lake. The latter company defaulted on the option and about five years ago was reported without assets.

H. K., Cayuga, Ont.—The high values obtained by DISCOVERY YELLOWNIFE MINES in channel sampling of a new find on the property in the Johnson Lake section, about 50 miles north of Yellowknife Bay, are extremely encouraging and afford the shares speculative attraction. The favorable showing is a quartz vein which has been traced for a length of 600 feet with widths ranging from two to 28 feet. Seventeen rock trenches were cut across the vein at intervals of 20 to 25 feet to cover a length of 375 feet and the uncut average is reported to be 3.68 ounces over an average width of 4.8 feet. After reducing the abnormally high assays the cut grade for that length is given at 1.39 ounces. Visible gold has been observed in trenches over a length of 500 feet. Structural conditions are considered excellent and the chances of adding to the vein's length regarded as favorable. After surface indications have been fully explored, diamond drilling is planned to ascertain if the high values carry to depth. The new find is known as the north vein. Previous work resulted in some interesting assays on other occurrences. New interests recently took over the financing and management of the company.

P.M.S., Winnipeg, Man.—ORANGE CRUSH LIMITED'S consolidated net profit of $47,332 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1945, equal after preferred dividends to 52 cents per share on the 50,828 common shares outstanding at the end of the period, was inclusive of $101,475 profit on the sale of investments and fixed assets and was after providing $110,033 for depreciation, $17,883 for income and excess profits taxes and other charges. The company made an additional investment of $205,199 in the shares of

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Re-employment of Reserves

BY HARUSPEX

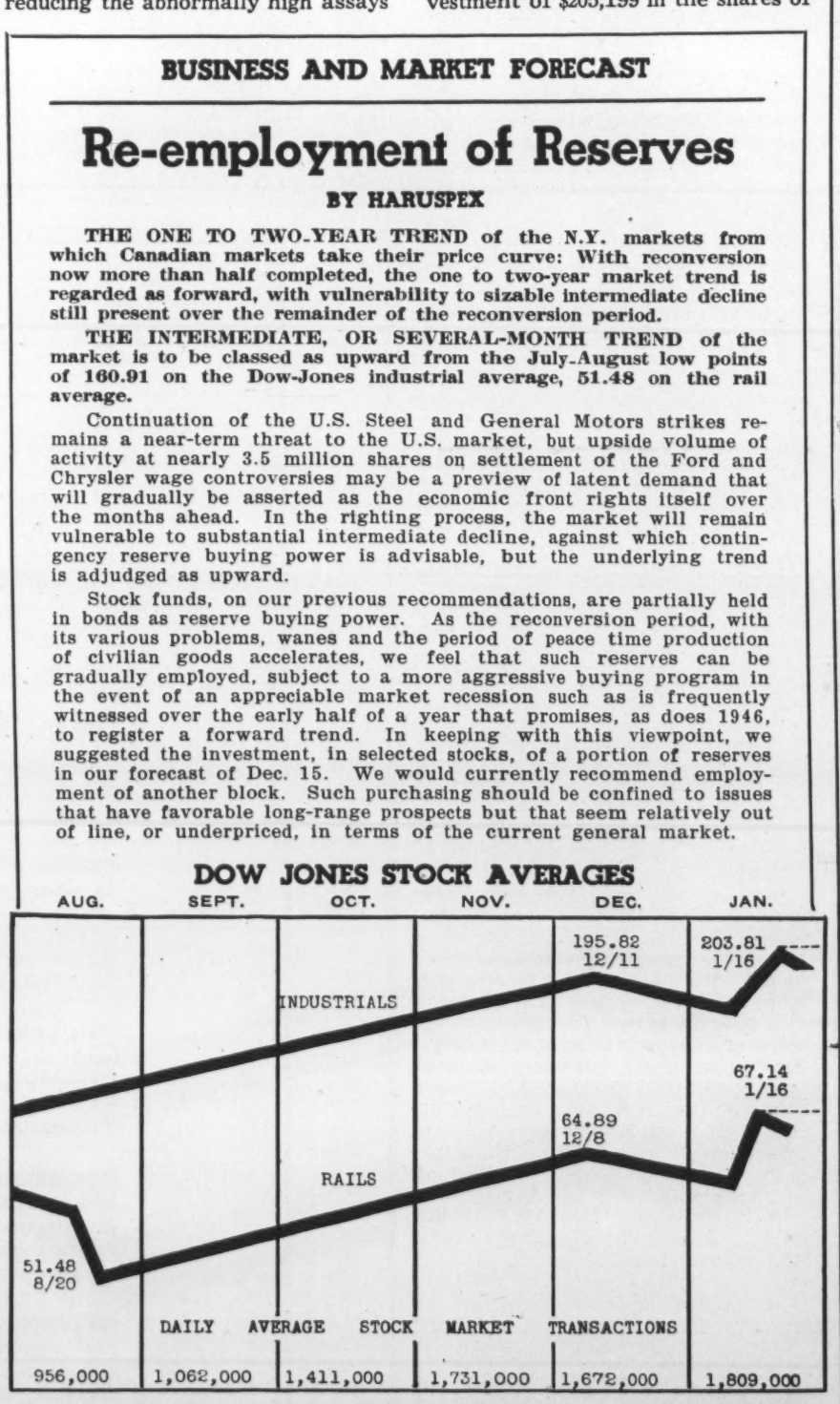
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of the N.Y. markets from which Canadian markets take their price curve: With reconversion now more than half completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with vulnerability to sizable intermediate decline still present over the remainder of the reconversion period.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July-August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average.

Continuation of the U.S. Steel and General Motors strikes remains a near-term threat to the U.S. market, but upside volume of activity at nearly 3.5 million shares on settlement of the Ford and Chrysler wage controversies may be a preview of latent demand that will gradually be asserted as the economic front rights itself over the months ahead. In the righting process, the market will remain vulnerable to substantial intermediate decline, against which contingency reserve buying power is advisable, but the underlying trend is adjudged as upward.

Stock funds, on our previous recommendations, are partially held in bonds as reserve buying power. As the reconversion period, with its various problems, wanes and the period of peace time production of civilian goods accelerates, we feel that such reserves can be gradually employed, subject to a more aggressive buying program in the event of an appreciable market recession such as is frequently witnessed over the early half of a year that promises, as does 1946, to register a forward trend. In keeping with this viewpoint, we suggested the investment, in selected stocks, of a portion of reserves in our forecast of Dec. 15. We would currently recommend employment of another block. Such purchasing should be confined to issues that have favorable long-range prospects but that seem relatively out of line, or underpriced, in terms of the current general market.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Preferred Dividend No. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1946, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 16, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, February 5, 1946

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 9

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable February 25, 1946, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 16, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, February 5, 1946

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PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable 1st April, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business 28th February, 1946.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of thirty cents (.30c) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable 1st April, 1946, to shareholders of record 28th February, 1946.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. H. GILLIES,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
1st February, 1946.

Charles Gurd & Co. Limited and in Feb. 1945, purchased all the outstanding shares of Kik Company, Montreal. Net profit for the previous fiscal year amounted to $45,531 and was equal to 50 cents a share on the 49,328 common shares outstanding at the end of that period.

F. C., Dundurn M.P.D., Sask.—No, the shares of COLUMBIERE MINES are not listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, but traded on the Over the Counter market. The property of 26 claims in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, has locational interest as it adjoins Golden Manitou Mines on the south and west. The property is a zinc-copper-gold prospect on which considerable exploration has been completed, but no orebody as yet indicated. Diamond drilling is continuing and the shares recently advanced sharply on reports of an interesting drill intersection. In previous drilling high gold values were reported secured in one hole on the west side of the property and values have also been reported from the probing in the eastern portion.

N.M., Sanitarium, Ont. — I would hesitate to advise you but might say that recently the price of UCHI GOLD MINES bonds has had considerable appreciation. As you are no doubt aware the sale of the plant was delayed, with the permission of the trustee for the bondholders, until the war ended, in expectation of a much readier market for the equipment at that time. It can be said that values of the assets comprising the security for the bonds has increased rather than lessened.

T.B.F., Montreal, Que.—Net sales of BURRY BISCUIT CORP. in the fiscal period ended Oct. 31, 1945, mounted 31.4 per cent. to a new peak of $8,916,549, with the previous year's high of $6,875,175. Earnings before taxes were increased from $520,085 to $789,041, and net profit after taxes showed a gain from $104,385 to $260,965.

D.F., Saskatoon, Sask. — Yes, I would be inclined to retain COCKERAM RED LAKE and MONETA. While the original Cockeram property is presently inactive it is planned to resume work when labor conditions improve. The company is participating in the financing of Gerrymac Gold Mines in the Larder Lake district and Lake Rowan (1945) Mines in the Red Lake area, as well as some prospecting syndicates. At last report it had approximately $40,000 in marketable securities, cash and bonds. Moneta Porcupine is actively engaged in prospecting and exploring to line up new properties and has working capital of around $1,400,000. It is participating with other companies in outside exploration and in a number of ventures apparently holding promise. A 50% interest is held in Leta Exploration which has secured a number of interesting prospects particularly in the Indin Lake area of the Northwest Territories. Snow-Man Prospecting Syndicate has met with encouragement in surface work and further prospecting to be followed by diamond drilling is recommended.

J.T.E., Orillia, Ont.—DOMINION & LINOLEUM CO. reported a net profit of $1,096,979 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1945, equal to $1.57 per common share, comparing with net of $1,111,506 or $1.59 a share for the previous year. Working capital was $3,469,278 compared with $3,782,535. A. F. Baillie, president, states that the renegotiation of war contracts with the company and with all subsidiaries and associated companies has been completed and is reflected in the recent statement. Termination settlements of these contracts are "all well in hand."

Famous Players Canadian Corp. Ltd.

PROPOSED three-for-one split in the shares of Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited should result in a broader market for the stock as lower priced securities frequently find greater attraction for a number of people. The company has plans for expansion and improvements in the postwar years and will also benefit in the current year from the reduction in the excess profits taxes to permit retention of a larger percentage of annual earnings. Famous Players Canadian Corporation operates theatres from coast to coast and is the outstanding organization of its kind in the Dominion. Association and affiliation with movie producers assures the company of high class pictures and the continued high level of the national income leaves the public with funds available to spend on entertainment. Since first reviewed in these columns more than a year ago the company has entered the postwar period in a sound position.

The financial statement for the 1945 fiscal period is not available yet, but the company is understood to have had another satisfactory year. Net profits for 1944 amounted to $1,367,016 and included $457,150 refundable portion of the excess profits tax. These profits were equal to $3.17 per share of the present common, of which $1.06 a share was refundable tax. On the basis of the present excess profits tax, the 1944 net would be equivalent to $4.23 a share on the currently outstanding common, all of which would be retained. Giving effect to the three-for-one split the earnings for 1944 would be equal to $1.41 per share on the new common.

Further progress has been made in reducing the funded debt. The outstanding funded debt at the end of 1944 of $5,276,533 was a reduction from $5,391,937 at the end of the preceding year, and a decrease from $6,801,402 at the end of 1939. In 1945 a further reduction of over $200,000 was made in the outstanding bonds. Net working capital of $2,049,284 compared with $2,068,543 the year before. Current assets included cash of $676,984, call loans $1,140,000 and Dominion bonds $500,000, against total current liabilities of $666,561.

Of the authorized capital of 600,000 ordinary shares of no par value, there are outstanding 430,524 shares. It is proposed to sub-divide the authorized shares three-for-one, to increase the total to 1,800,000 shares with the outstanding shares to be increased pro-rata. Dividends are being paid on the currently outstanding common at the annual rate of $1.50 per share, or the equivalent of 50 cents a share on the new. Earnings are sufficient to permit of an increase in the dividend rate on giving effect to the three-for-one split.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited is the largest operator of motion picture houses in Canada, with the more than 300 theatres having a weekly attendance of in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 persons. The company was originally incorporated in 1920 with a Dominion charter.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Low	Earned Per Share-a	Price Earnings Ratio High	Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	28	23½	$3.17	8.8	7.4	$1.50
1943	26	21	3.13	8.3	6.7	1.50
1942	20	15	2.93	6.8	5.1	1.50
1941	20½	16	2.72	9.0	6.0	1.00
1940	24	18	2.34	10.2	7.7	1.00
1939	23¾	19	2.09	11.3	9.0	1.00
Average 1939-1944				8.7	6.9	
Approximate current ratio				15.7		
Current yield				3.1%		

a—Includes refundable portion equal to $1.06 per share 1944, $1.11 1943 and 33.c 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit-x	$1,367,016	$1,348,450	$1,260,864	$1,168,045	$ 998,555	$ 889,724
Earned Surplus	6,819,079	6,123,240	5,420,576	4,773,449	4,081,462	3,845,486
Current Assets	2,715,845	2,759,429	2,741,959	2,779,602	2,679,048	2,177,322
Current Liabilities	666,561	690,886	636,786	1,291,379	857,390	423,346
Net Working Capital	2,049,284	2,068,543	2,105,173	1,488,223	1,821,658	1,753,976
Cash	676,984	702,931	780,215	1,809,206	1,033,264	702,165
Call Loans	1,140,000	1,140,000	1,141,000	601,000	598,000	844,000
Dominion Bonds, etc.	500,000	534,200	434,400		524,196	280,704
Funded Debt, etc.	5,276,533	5,391,937	5,890,435	6,222,872	5,838,614	6,801,402

x—Includes refundable portion income and excess profits tax $457,150 1944; $480,000 1943 and $140,060 1942.

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Province of New Brunswick 3% Bonds Due 1 March 1964†	101.25	2.91%
Federal Grain, Limited 4% Bonds Due 1 February 1964†	101.50	3.88%
United Corporations Limited Class "B" Shares Dividend paid in 1945, 68¢ per share	29.50	

*Bond prices quoted "and accrued interest". †If, as and when issued.

Additional information regarding these securities will be furnished gladly upon request.

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The investor's dollar no longer commands a high rental fee—"easy money" policy has set a course of higher prices and lower investment return for the whole range of securities in which investors place their money.

This trend towards lower investment return coupled with high taxation has left the average investor, who is dependent upon income from securities, in difficult circumstances—many are forced to live on their capital.

The effect of "easy money" policy on security prices and investment return together with investment recommendations are discussed in a pamphlet which we have just printed. Investors who are faced with the problem of profitably employing their funds will find this circular timely and interesting.

Write for your copy.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Voluntary Accident and Health Cover Shows a Big Increase

By GEORGE GILBERT

There is no question that the disability of salary and wage earners caused by accident or sickness constitutes a serious threat to the economic security of their families.

While a rapidly increasing amount of protection against the salary and wage loss and medical costs incident to such disability is being provided by private insurance organizations, the question is whether they can adequately meet the demand for such coverage and so render unnecessary government intervention in this field.

RESULTS of a recent survey conducted by Prof. Ralph H. Blanchard of Columbia University of the premiums and losses in the accident and health insurance business in the United States for the five-year period, 1938 to 1942 inclusive, are also of interest to the buyers and sellers of insurance in this country. One of the outstanding facts brought out by the bulletins so far released is that the over-all incurred loss ratio for the period was 55 per cent. There was a 78 per cent increase in premiums from 1938 to 1942, in which year the premiums of the companies co-operating in the survey were $326,634,227. Figures voluntarily added by these companies showed that their premiums in 1944 were $458,790,506.

These figures furnish an indication of the extent to which the job of furnishing accident and health insurance under voluntary methods is being carried out by private enterprise. It should be borne in mind that this survey was based on the questionnaire returns filed by 233 companies, or 60 per cent of the 390 insurance carriers that wrote accident and health lines in the United States during the five-year period. However, these companies wrote in 1942 90 per cent of the total premiums, and so their returns give an adequate picture of this field of underwriting. It was anticipated that their premiums in 1945 would reach the $700,000,000 mark.

Classes of Carriers

In the survey the 234 companies are divided into classes as follows. Accident and health specialists, 80; multiple-line casualty, 72; life, 77; and reinsurance, 5. The 80 specialty companies are subdivided on the basis of their dominant line of business, as follows: Non-cancellable, 9; commercial, 12; monthly premium, 13; weekly industrial, 8; commercial travellers, 11; limited, 12; and miscellaneous, 15. The 77 life companies are subdivided as follows: Group only, 4; weekly industrial, 26; and not otherwise classified, 47.

This survey does not include the operations of fraternal associations, employer or employee benefit associations, non-profit hospitalization or medical care plans, or companies engaged exclusively in hospitalization insurance. It likewise does not include medical payments cover written in connection with liability insurance contracts, figures for which are not available separately.

In one of the bulletins of this survey there are four tables dealing with premium volume as reported by the 233 companies. The first and second tables break down the 1938 and 1942 premium incomes by classes of carriers and types of coverage, showing percentage increases for the period. It is shown that while the over-all increase in premiums was 78 per cent, the life companies which wrote only group lines showed a 293 per cent increase in that field. The weekly industrial business of accident and health specialists came next with 185 per cent, and their commercial business followed with 105 per cent. The other increases ranged down to 2 per cent for commercial travellers associations.

How Business Distributed

At the end of 1942 the accident and health specialty companies wrote 33 per cent of the business, a drop from 37 per cent in 1938; multiple-line casualty companies wrote 12 per cent, a drop from 15 per cent; life companies wrote 54 per cent as compared with 47 per cent in 1938; and reinsurance accounted for the other 1 per cent.

In the third table is shown the percentage distribution of the premiums by type of carriers for 1938 and 1942. This shows that of the 233 carriers, 149 were stock companies which wrote 69 per cent of the total premiums in 1938 and 63 per cent in 1942; 53 were mutuals which wrote 26 per cent of the premiums in 1938 and 33 per cent in 1942; while 2 reciprocals wrote 1 per cent.

Of more significance than the table showing the distribution of premiums by classes or types of carriers is the one showing the distribution of premiums by classes of business. This table reveals that while commercial contracts accounted for 35 per cent of the premiums in 1938, they made up only 25 per cent in 1942, while group contracts, which accounted for 24 per cent of the total in 1938, made up 40 per cent of the total in 1942. The largest relative increase was made in hospitalization coverage which showed a 681 per cent increase for the period, but which at the end of the period only accounted for 3 per cent of the total premiums.

Another table shows the incurred loss ratios for the period, compiled from figures furnished by 215 companies. The over-all loss ratio for

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STUDIES NOS. 6 AND 7
Review the position and prospects of
HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS, LIMITED
(December 21, 1945)
STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED
(July 30, 1945)
Copies of these circulars may be obtained on request.

PREVIOUS STUDIES STILL AVAILABLE
No. 1—Minnesota & Ontario Paper, Dec. 15. 1943
No. 2—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Feb. 14, 1944
No. 3—Dominion Tar & Chemical Co., May 15, 1944
No. 4—British Columbia Packers Ltd., June 14, 1944
No. 5—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Nov. 22, 1944 (Revised to date).

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the five years was 55 per cent. By classes of business the loss ratios were: Commercial, 47 per cent for 106 carriers; hospitalization, 59 per cent for 49 carriers; group, 75 per cent for 60 carriers; non-cancellable, 66 per cent for 35 carriers; franchise, 52 per cent for 14 carriers; monthly premium, 40 per cent for 30 carriers; weekly premium, 40 per cent for 32 carriers; and limited, 34 per cent for 61 carriers.

Four Loss Ratio Groups

This table further segregates the data into four loss-ratio groups, each group having 25 per cent of the total earned premiums. There were 117 carriers in the lowest loss ratio group which had a combined loss ratio of 40 per cent; 43 carriers in the next group with a 51 per cent combined loss ratio; 27 carriers in the third group, with a 59 per cent combined loss ratio; and 28 carriers in the fourth group, with a combined loss ratio of 72 per cent.

On commercial business, which had an over-all loss ratio of 47 per cent, the table showed that Group I companies had a 35 per cent loss ratio; Group 2 had a 42 per cent loss ratio; Group 3 a 51 per cent loss ratio; and Group 4 a 62 per cent loss ratio. On hospitalization business, Group I had a loss ratio of 46 per cent; Group 2 a loss ratio of 56 per cent; Group 3 a loss ratio of 60 per cent; and Group 4 a loss ratio of 75 per cent. On group business, the loss ratios were: Group 1, 66 per cent; Group 2, 76 per cent; Group 3, 79 per cent; and Group 4, 80 per cent.

In another table is shown the loss ratios by type of carrier and class of business. The over-all loss ratios were: Stock companies, 51 per cent; mutuals, 64 per cent; assessment associations, 64 per cent; and reciprocals, 42 per cent. By classes of business the loss ratios for stock companies were: Commercial, 40 per cent; Hospitalization, 59 per cent; group, 73 per cent; non-cancellable, 65 per cent; franchise, 47 per cent; monthly premium 39 per cent; weekly premium, 40 per cent; and limited, 32 per cent. For mutual companies the loss ratios were; Commercial, 51 per cent; Hospitalization, 60 per cent; group 78 per cent; non-cancellable, 87 per cent; franchise, 56 per cent; monthly premium, 50 per cent; weekly premium, 43 per cent; and limited, 45 per cent.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

in width and several greenstone stringers were also cut. Assays are now being awaited, and the number three hole started. Another drill is being secured and will drill near the Kerr-Addison boundary. The company reports $43,000 in its treasury and further commitments contracted for which will provide over $200,000.

•

Ten geological parties will carry out surveys in Ontario during the coming field season, it is announced by Hon. L. M. Frost, Ontario Minister of Mines. "This constitutes an increase over the war years," the minister states. Two parties will cover sections of the eastern extension of the Porcupine belt and one party will work in Hearst township, south of Larder Lake. Newer areas such as Midlothian township, where interesting discoveries were made two years ago and in Echo township, the site of the newest gold developments, will be covered by geological parties. One party will also be stationed in the Opeepeesway Lake area and another in Olden township in Frontenac County, southeastern Ontario. The general survey covering industrial minerals in southeastern Ontario, which was inaugurated in 1945, will be continued this year and geological work will also be continued in the Little Long Lac area.

•

All equipment necessary for resumption of shaft sinking at Orlac Red Lake Mines (former Sanshaw Mines) adjoining Hasaga on the northeast, has been ordered, including electrical equipment for the substation. The shaft is already down 35 feet, with headframe erected. While awaiting deliveries of equipment the buildings are being readied and foundations for the hoist and compressor completed. Diamond drilling at Orlac resulted in 16 holes intersecting the ore zone, with ten of the holes giving fair values over minable widths. Intersections in two holes, across 24 and 37½ feet returned $6.31 and $4.73, while higher values were secured over widths of four to five feet. Work is being financed and managed by Cochenour Willans interests, through their development company, Coin Lake.

• FIRST PUBLIC OFFERING

250,000 SHARES AT 25c PER SHARE

IN

BORDESSA

MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Incorporated Under The Laws of The Province of Ontario

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized 3,000,000 Shares, $1.00 Par Value

Issued—1,200,005 Shares

In Treasury—1,799,995 Shares

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

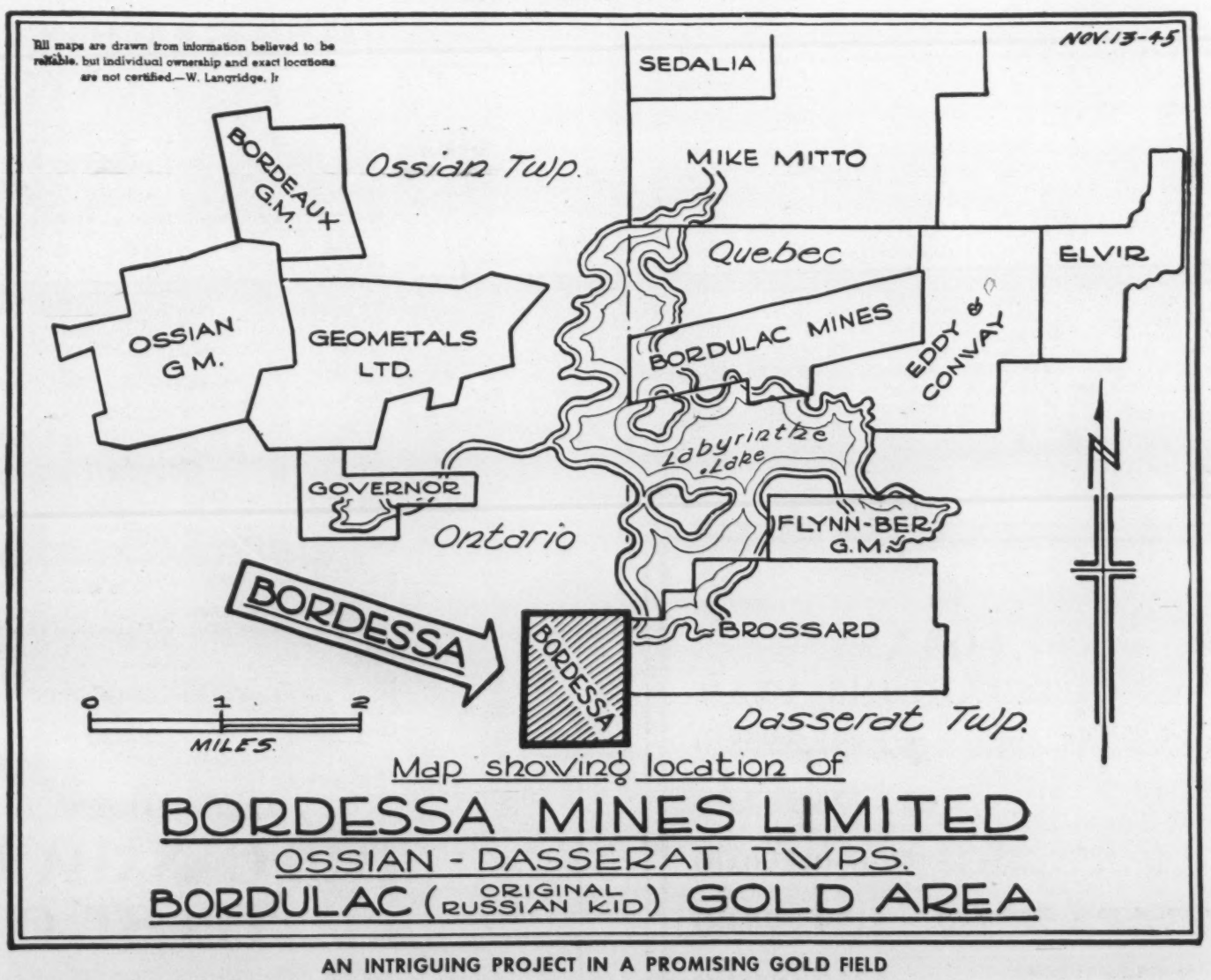
Mike Mitto, President
J. W. C. Cornell, Vice-Pres.
I. I. McNair, Secretary-Treasurer
A. F. Banfield, Ph.D., Consulting Geologist
I. J. Chuchem, Director
I. R. Picard, Director

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENTS

Premier Trust Company Limited, Toronto

HEAD OFFICE

418 Wilson Building, Toronto, Canada



Map showing location of

BORDESSA MINES LIMITED

OSSIAN - DASSERAT TWPS.

BORDULAC (ORIGINAL RUSSIAN KID) GOLD AREA

AN INTRIGUING PROJECT IN A PROMISING GOLD FIELD

The BORDULAC-DASSERAT gold area of Northwestern Quebec is now the centre of intense mining activity. Reports emanating from operations now under way in this district indicate extremely promising potentialities.

BORDESSA, as will be seen from the above map, enjoys an ideal location in the heart of this area. The property, another discovery of the well known Mike Mitto, possesses interesting geological features favorable to ore deposition. Previous trenching on the property uncovered a three-foot vein, from which assays reportedly valued at $5.00 and $10.78 were taken.

The Company is under the direction of competent mining executives whose years of experience ensure that an all-out effort will be made towards the development of this exceptional mining project.

This initial public offering should be substantially over-subscribed. Therefore, we strongly recommend the IMMEDIATE purchase of these shares.

TRADED ON THE TORONTO OVER-COUNTER MARKET - - BUY THROUGH YOUR OWN BROKER

CORNELL & COMPANY – 73 Adelaide St. West – TORONTO, ONTARIO

J. W. C. CORNELL, REGISTERED OWNER

MEMBERS ONTARIO SECURITY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

(Cornell & Company will act as a principal in the execution of any orders received)

ELGIN 8207

More people buy fire insurance from "Northwestern" than from any other mutual company.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario

WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Company Reports

Equitable Life

STEADY growth in business and financial strength marked the progress of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1945. Insurance in force was increased from $48,896,192 to $51,466,832, showing a gain for the year of $2,570,640. Assets were increased from $15,879,559 to $16,707,906. National Housing Act mortgages now comprise 33 per cent of the assets and Dominion of Canada bonds 29 per cent. The gross earned interest rate showed a slight decline, being 5.1 per cent in 1945, as compared with 5.2 per cent in 1944. Surplus was increased from $802,228 to $889,949. Investment and contingency reserves were increased from $600,000 to $625,000, while policy and annuity reserves were increased from $13,321,135 to $13,869,523. Reserves are on a 3½ per cent basis for business up to and including 1929, and on a 3 per cent basis for business of subsequent years. Total income in 1945 was $2,251,312, while total disbursements were $1,369,157. Payments to policy holders and beneficiaries in 1945 amounted to $886,004, as compared with $737,576 in 1944.

Great-West Life

BUSINESS in force of the Great-West Life Assurance Company reached the new record high of $924,233,769 at the end of 1945, as compared with $842,153,947 at the close of 1944. New business in 1945 amounted to $129,773,112, as compared with $116,710,441 in 1944. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 totalled $16,193,524, as compared with $15,622,935 in 1944. Policy reserves were increased by $20,598,077, bringing the total paid or credited to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 up to $36,791,601. Total assets increased during the year from $222,441,886 to $245,030,037. Government bonds now comprise 57.0 per cent of the assets; bonds of municipalities, utilities, etc., 24.3 per cent; mortgages and properties, 10.2 per cent; policy loans, 6.2 per cent; stocks, 1.8 per cent; and cash and miscellaneous, 0.5 per cent. Total liabilities increased during 1945 from $212,034,000 to $232,702,000, of which 98 per cent are liabilities to policyholders. Surplus funds, including special reserve, surplus and capital, were increased from $10,407,000 to $12,328,000.

Pilot Insurance

DURING 1944 the Pilot Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, increased its assets from $1,184,309 to $1,300,132, showing a gain for the year of $115,823. The assets are distributed as follows: Bonds and debentures at amortized book value, $1,037,118; cash on hand and in bank, $104,422; agents' balances and premiums uncollected, net, $101,751; interest due and accrued, $5,872; due from reinsurance companies, $1,585; advances to employees (secured), $2,536; cash surrender value of endowment policy, $14,600; refundable portion of excess profits tax, $15,173; Receiver General of Canada—claim on overpayment of income and excess profits taxes, $17,074. After making provision for unpaid claims, reserve of unearned premiums, expenses due and accrued, reserve for taxes, agents' credit balances, net, reinsurance premiums due and unpaid, and reserve for depreciation of securities, there was a surplus as regards policyholders of $713,717, as compared with $686,162 at the end of 1944.

Monarch Life

TOTAL assets of the Monarch Life Assurance Company at the end of 1945 were $24,110,516, as compared with $21,066,951 at the close of 1944, showing a gain for the year of $3,043,565. Investments in mortgages, real estate, policy loans and common stocks show a decrease, while investments in bonds and preferred stocks were substantially greater, the outstanding increase being in Victory Bonds, which now constitute 41 per cent of the total assets. The average rate of interest earned on the assets in 1945 was 5.08 per cent. Surplus was increased during the year from $830,251 to $925,042. New business in 1945 amounted to $13,763,783, as compared with $11,750,251 in 1944. Business in force at the end of 1945 totalled $96,844,518, as compared with $87,329,027 at the close of the previous year. Actuarial reserves were strengthened by making provision for changing the reserve basis for business written since December 31, 1942, to 3 per cent. In addition, because of the continuing low interest rates, $625,000 was added to the reserve for policies written prior to January 1, 1943.

Mutual Life of Canada

TOTAL assets of the Mutual Life Assurance Company at the end of 1945 amounted to $269,560,078, showing an increase for the year of $17,456,389. Total liabilities, including policy and annuity reserves, special reserves, provision for dividends to policyholders, etc., amounted to $257,976,919, showing the unassigned contingency fund at the end of 1945 to be $11,583,159, as compared with $10,296,368 at the close of the previous year. Total assurances in force, ordinary and group, at the end of 1945 amounted to $773,548,363, showing an increase for the year of $49,686,837. New business in 1945 totalled $70,008,890, the largest volume of new business for any year in the company's history, and showing an increase of $4,903,899 over the new business of 1944. Of the 1945 new business, $4,910,329 was new group life insurance contracts and $65,098,561 was ordinary individual policies. The rate of interest earned on invested assets in 1945 was 4.27 per cent, as compared with 4.75 per cent in 1944, the reduction being accounted for by the lowered returns from mortgage interest and rent income coupled with the reduced earnings on bonds.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 15th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 31st, 1946.

1945
AN OUTSTANDING YEAR

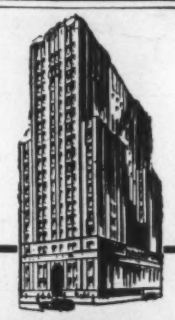
NEW INSURANCE Including Revivals	$2,831,895.00
TOTAL BUSINESS In Force	$13,236,237.00
TOTAL ASSETS (69.5% Dom. Canada Bonds)	$2,650,290.00
TOTAL PAID—Policyholders and Beneficiaries	$129,770.00
SURPLUS FUNDS Over	$300,000.00

A copy of 32nd Annual Report will be mailed on request to Head Office, Regina, or to any Branch Office.

A STRONG DOMINION LICENSED COMPANY

FIDELITY
ASSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

BORDESSA
BORDULAC AREA
BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED
Picard & Fleming
STOCK BROKERS
100 Adelaide St. W. — ADel. 5621 — Toronto 1



HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO

Evidence of Continued Confidence

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(ESTABLISHED 1855)

AGAIN, through another year, Canadians have given tangible expression of their confidence in the Canada Permanent institutions.

Deposits increased from $21,360,490 to $23,590,445, notwithstanding heavy withdrawals for the purchase of Victory Bonds.

Investments in the Corporation's debentures payable in Canada increased from $27,190,661 to $28,400,890.

The Corporation's investment in Dominion of Canada Bonds is $18,908,987 as compared with $12,501,766 the previous year, while investment in Provincial Bonds is down from $1,668,529 to $1,196,228. Liquid assets are 109% of deposits.

Real Estate held for sale has been reduced from $808,549 to $141,939.

Total assets show an increase of $2,477,635.

Profits for the year of $713,238 show a moderate increase.

Assets are shown in the Annual Statement for 1945 as follows:

Office Premises:—Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina, Halifax, Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford and Hamilton	$ 3,180,500.00
Real Estate held for sale	141,939.23
Mortgages	37,200,895.94
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	310,411.30
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada	18,908,987.06
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Provinces of Canada	1,196,228.08
Bonds of Canadian Municipalities	480,722.60
Other Bonds and Debentures	388,137.58
Stocks, including $980,000 (par value) of The Canada Permanent Trust Company	2,472,368.59
Cash in Chartered Banks and on hand	2,954,775.99
	$67,234,966.37

Further Growth in Trust Assets of

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

Again in 1945 the estates, trusts and agencies being administered by the Company increased by a substantial amount and now total $68,659,048.34. Evidence of the steady expansion in assets entrusted to its care and management is afforded by the following record:

Year	Assets under Administration
1925	$9,583,145.05
1935	$41,296,304.20
1945	$68,659,048.34

Head Offices: CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, Toronto

Copy of Report and Proceedings of Annual Meeting on Request

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock and Brantford, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; Saint John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S. and Montreal, Que.